

THE NEW NORTH.

VOLUME 11. NO. 32.

RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, SEPT. 14, 1893.

TERMS—\$1.50 IN ADVANCE

"Times are Hard!" Only to those who think so.

You can Buy More for your dollar in Rhinelander to-day
than ever before, if you only go to the right place.

Prices Tell, and Times are Good for you when you can lay in a stock of Winter Clothing
for Less Money than you ever did before. You can do this now, at

ONEIDA CLOTHING HOUSE.

BOYS' SUITS, MEN'S SUITS, and the greatest line of Underwear at prices that sell,
ever brought to the city. I AM SELLING GOODS on account of my last week's
Advertisement of a clearing sale, and you can yet secure just as good bargains.

I want to turn my stock into money, and you can get more goods and better values for what you have to spend
than I or anyone else have ever given you before.

LOUIS ZOLINSKY.

New line of Wilson Bros.' Neckwear just received.

John Barnes was at Eagle River Monday.
A car load of stoves just received at Clark & Lennon's.

Dan McDonald has been up from Wausau on business this week.

E. O. Brown left for Chicago Monday night for a ten-days' stay.

Clark & Lennon carry the finest lines of sporting goods in town.

C. W. Hooper, of the Minocqua Times, was in the city Tuesday.

Fresh oysters at Richard Reed's on Friday morning. The best in the city.

County Clerk Sturdevant and F. G. Ulrich were at Minocqua over Sunday.

Dr. Towns will be in Rhinelander again, Sept. 14 and 15. Office at Fuller House.

Deputy County Clerk Radcliffe, of Eagle River, was in town on business last Friday.

Mrs. W. L. Beers and Miss Jennie Nimms returned Monday from the World's Fair.

Sheriff Brazel was out through the western part of the county on business this week.

Langdon has the finest of butter and fresh eggs always. Cash gets them at a low figure.

Charlie, the little two-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Bonneau, died Friday last. The remains were taken to Hermansville for interment.

Episcopal services will be held Sunday, Sept. 17, at the G. A. R. hall, by Archdeacon Schepeler. Holy Communion, 7:30 a. m. Morning prayer and sermon, 10:30 a. m. Evening prayer and sermon at 7:30 p. m.

Clark & Lennon offer their large stock of refrigerators and gasoline stoves at greatly reduced prices, in order to make room for fall goods. These are bargains the people will not get again soon.

A. C. Danielson has purchased the tailoring establishment of F. C. Hendel, and will in the future conduct it himself. Mr. Danielson is an experienced cutter and practical workman of years of experience in Chicago. He is going to try and merit a share of the public patronage. He will continue in the same location, opposite the Giant Sleigh Works.

Langdon, the grocer, wants to see you.

Dr. T. B. Melndoe is at Chicago this week.

Burley and Riley Horr were at the World's Fair last week.

School began Monday with a good attendance in all departments.

Samuel Shaw and wife were in the city Tuesday and Wednesday.

L. J. Beck was at Minocqua looking after his cigar business yesterday.

Arthur Taylor went to Eagle on one of his periodical business trips this week.

The Columbians defeated "Actives" Sunday in an interesting game at Keenan's park.

Prompt delivery and goods just as represented is what you get for your money at Langdon's.

Mrs. W. C. Ogden and son Guy leave this week for a two weeks' stay with relatives at Chicago.

Clark & Lennon are ready to make prices that sell on everything that is needed in the line of builders hardware.

The county board met last week. Among other matters disposed of was the purchase of a new furnace for the jail.

Did you ever try to see how much soap—good soap—you can get at Langdon's for a quarter. Try it sometime.

The new hotel of Salzman & McGowan, at the south end of Stevens street, is being put up three stories, and when completed will make an imposing looking structure.

Leave your orders for meat with the Minneapolis Stock Yards & Packing company. Prompt delivery and honest treatment is their motto.

Richard Reed and family returned from the fair highly pleased with the show as a whole, and like others, say it should not be missed by anyone who can possibly go.

We, the undersigned, have recently opened a dressmaking shop over Baebenroth's music store, Cover block, and invite the ladies of Rhinelander and vicinity to give us a trial. We do all cutting and fitting in the latest and most approved styles and guarantee our work to satisfy our patrons. MISSIE ALLEN & CLARK.

Hard times may come, but people will never buy goods any cheaper than they can now for cash at Langdon's.

Harry S. Dewey is to be married next week to a Miss Mills, of Millston, Wis. A number of his Rhinelander friends received cards.

Congress may legislate the country into better times, but they can't legislate prices down any lower than Langdon has them on groceries.

Some amateur burglars entered Beck Bros. cigar store, Friday night, and stole several hundred unstamped cigars. The work was done by someone familiar with the place, as two doors were bored through at the most convenient point to open them.

J. S. Burrell is nursing a broken thumb, which he got by holding too tight to the knotted end of a halter strap—when a colt was on the other end. He intends to take Melndoe's horse "Dan" to several of the fairs south of here and do the racing circuit with him.

Mrs. John Clair died at her home on the North side on the 7th inst. She had been sick for some time. The funeral was held at the house Saturday, and the remains were interred in the cemetery here. Mrs. Clair was 51 years of age, and leaves three children besides a husband.

For lame back or for a pain in the side or chest, try saturating a piece of flannel with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and binding it into the affected parts. This treatment will cure any ordinary case in one or two days. Pain Balm cures rheumatism. Fifty-cent bottles for sale by Palace drug store.

T. V. Newell's new brick building between the Oneida house and Egloff's jewelry store is going to add a great deal to the appearance of the street. It has been rumored that the post-office would occupy the new building when it was completed, but nothing definite has been announced.

Among the incidents of childhood that stand out in bold relief, as our memory reverts to the days when we were young, none are more prominent than severe sickness. The young mother vividly remembers that it was Chamberlain's Cough Remedy cured her of croup, and in turn administers it to her own offspring and always with the best results. For sale by Palace drug store.

Irvin Gray is in Chicago this week buying new goods.

C. Ely and wife start Saturday for Chicago to attend the Fair for a week.

Life in the county jail is becoming somewhat wearisome to Frank Brouette, Saturday he made an effort to get away as Turkey Brazel was taking some of his relatives in to see him, and since the occurrence he has occupied a place in the cage where he will stay until court sets.

Commencing Sept. 6 and continuing until Oct. 7, 1893. The Soo Line will sell round trip tickets to Minneapolis and return. Tuesdays and Fridays good to return until following Monday at \$9.65. This includes admission to Minneapolis Exposition. C. M. CHAMBERS, Agent.

Day, Daniels & Pierce is the name of a new lumber firm, which began business here last week. They will handle the cut of Day & Daniels, Mr. A. S. Pierce, formerly with Silverthorn & Co., having charge of the selling. Their offices are over the First National Bank. They will sell mostly to the eastern market.

At the meeting of the General Labor Congress in LaCrosse, it was voted to hold the next general session for the state at Rhinelander. The Knights of Labor annual session will also be held at Rhinelander next spring. The meetings will no doubt take place the same week. Rhinelander will entertain the delegates to both conventions in good shape.

A great improvement has been made in the city's appearance this year by the large number of fine houses which are going up. Ed. Berry is building one of the best in town south of the court house; John Rezin's new home near the old hospital building is a large, fine-looking house, and Thomas Hagan's. In the same neighborhood, will be the finest home in that part of the city.

Specialists are devoting much time to the study of the Tobacco, Opium and Drink Habit, but Hill's Chloride of Gold Tablets is the only remedy yet discovered which works a speedy, permanent cure. Using them, the patient can continue his practice until, gradually and of his own accord, he loses the desire and finds himself free from the fetters of his terrible curse. Ask your local druggist for Hill's Chloride of Gold Tablets.

Ed. Slossen and wife start Saturday morning for a ten day's visit with relatives in Chicago, and will also attend the Fair.

M. Langdon wants everyone who is indebted to him to call and settle within the next thirty days or he will publish the accounts for sale.

Little Trixie drew a good house Tuesday evening at the Grand. The specialties of May Smith Robbins and others of the company were well received by the audience, and as a whole, the people were pleased with the show.

On Aug. 22, Sept. 10 and Oct. 10, 1893, the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railway will have harvest excursion tickets on sale at reduced rates for points in Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and New Mexico. For further information, apply to H. C. BRADDER, Agent.

The Fats and Leans played ball to a good sized audience yesterday at Keenan's park. The two teams were evenly matched with the exception of catcher, where the Fats easily outshone. Will Harrigan played the position for them, and as the Leans had no one who could wear the mask, they fell a victim to circumstances. Five innings was enough for all, and there never was eighteen lamer men in town than there are today.

Negotiations for the sale of the Waterworks plant by its present owners, The Rhinelander Water Co. to the town, have been nearly perfected. The town is to take the plant, with its bonded indebtedness, and pay the owners \$5,000 additional. The investment for the town will prove a good one, if managed, as it no doubt will be, in a thorough manner. The town now pays in hydrant rentals enough to pay the bond interest, and the local patronage from the many private rentals is enough to leave a good sized margin after paying the operating expenses. The present owners have made money with the works, and during the coming year the number of private rentals will be greatly increased, while the operating expenses will be no more. As soon as the transfer is completed the town board will appoint a superintendent and the business, so far as all patrons are concerned, will go on as if no change had taken place.

J. G. Tuttle left for Chicago Tuesday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Strope have gone to the fair.

A little daughter of Frank Hetherington's died last Thursday.

The little daughter of Robert Thorpe died Tuesday morning.

A. H. Marks left yesterday for Chicago to be absent a couple of weeks.

Mrs. W. E. Brown left for Lancaster Tuesday evening for a visit to relatives.

W. E. Thompson has bought the whirlingig that has been operating on Brown street, and has taken it to newer fields.

Anyone who has personal property on which they desire to raise money temporarily, can be accommodated by calling at J. Segerstrom's.

Miss Hattie Hayman and A. G. Weatherford were married at the residence of F. S. Robbins Tuesday evening. Only relatives of the contracting parties were present. The newly-wedded pair left for their home in Tennessee Tuesday night.

James R. Howe in ordering The New North sent to him, writes an interesting letter from Washington, where he has taken a position in the government printing office. He says of Washington: "To give you my opinion of Washington, after a week's residence in it, would be like the description given by a new bride of her hubby, it would be liable to need revision, in a short time. Washington, as I see it now, is a cross between the sleepy southern city and the live bustling city of the north. It is a home for people who all are of excellent connection, but have met with financial reverses; it is where the lickspittle holdeth forth in his glory and manhood is at a discount." The silver question, he says, holds attention of all in the Capital. The idea there is that unconditional repeal can never be carried, that there must be a compromise.

World's Fair Excursion Rates:

The Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railway has placed on sale at all its stations excursion tickets at reduced rates to Chicago and return.

Tickets will be on sale every day during the World's Fair and will be good returning until November 5th, 1893.

For further information apply to H. C. BRADDER, Agt.

THE OLD MAN SINGS.

There's a wobble in the jingle and a stumble in the metre. And the accent might be clearer and the volume more complete. And there might be much improvement in the lyrics and intonation. And a polish might be added to the crude pronunciation. But there's music such as once was played before the ancient kings.

When the old man plays the fiddle and goes feeling for the strings; There is laughter choked with tear drops when the old man sings.

And we form a ring around him, and we place him in the middle. And he hugs up to his withered cheek the poor old broken fiddle. And a smile comes on his features as he hears the strings vibration. And he sings the songs of long ago with faltering intonation. And a phantom from the distant past his distant music brings. And trooping from their dusty graves come long forgotten things. When he turns the ancient fiddle, and the old man sings.

And while the broken man is playing on the broken fiddle. And we press around to hear 'till as he sits there in the middle. The sound of many wedding bells in all the music surges. Then we hear their clamor smothered by the sound of funeral dirges. 'Tis the story of his lifetime that in the music rings. And every life's a blind man's tune that is played on broken strings. And so we sit in silence while the old man sings. — E. M. Storey, in California Illustrated Magazine.

A LOVER'S RUSE.

How Carl Beverley Won Pretty Kate Raymond.



OLD Squire Raymond was dead and buried. The wreath of white japonicas that had lain on his coffin was faded, the rusty streamers of wreath were taken off the doorhandle, and the world had got tired of canvassing the sad circumstances of his failure and death.

And Kate Raymond was forgotten, too, as she sat by herself in the big, sounding rooms, with her black dress, and her pale cheeks, and the unshed tears making her poor eyes heavy.

People had pitied her at first, but they took it for granted she would do "something" at all events, it was none of their business.

"Well, my dear, have you made up your mind?" said old Dr. Smith, as he came breaking into the room and sat down beside her.

Kate looked up through the gathering tears.

"Doctor, I want your advice. Tell me what I had better do."

"Advice, eh? Well, it isn't easy to advise, under some circumstances, child. The only two places that seem at all eligible to me are Mme. Delair's and the situation as companion to old Miss Beverley. I should advise you to go to old Miss Beverley, my dear, if you can be sure of patience and self-control."

"I am not the wild, impetuous girl I once was; I can be patient now, doctor."

"Well, shall I tell Miss Beverley to expect you?"

"Yes; but doctor—"

"Well?"

"How many members are there in Miss Beverley's family?"

"Only herself and a fussy old bachelor brother—ten times as old-maidish as she is herself. You may bless your stars you're not going as companion to the old man."

Kate smiled a little absently.

"There used to be a nephew, who—"

"Yes, I know—Carl Beverley; but he went to Florida a year ago. At ten tomorrow then, my dear, I will call for you."

Dr. Smith creaked away in those noisy boots of his; and Kate Raymond went upstairs to pack her trunk and think.

So Carl Beverley was in Florida! She had known that before, but somehow she wanted the doctor's testimony to

"I WANT YOUR ADVICE."

make assurance doubly sure. She was glad; yes, upon the whole she was very glad. She knew she had treated the honest, loving young fellow like a selfish, heartless coquette; she knew she had half broken his fond, faithful heart with her airs and graces, and false smiles, once upon a time.

At ten o'clock precisely the next day Dr. Smith's buggy came to the door for Miss Raymond and her trunk.

"Keep up a good courage, my dear," said the kind-hearted old man. "Miss Beverley is rather trying, they say, but she has a heart, and you'll work your way down to it after awhile."

Kate hoped so, but she could not help feeling a little discouraged when Dr. Smith had left her alone in the darkened room, with a pair of green spectacles glancing at her from one corner and a pair of blue spectacles from the other.

Her first day as "companion" was incredibly wearisome. Patiently she trudged up and down stairs with Miss Beverley's gavel and the old bachelor's foot moccasins.

The next day was harder still. Nothing went right. Miss Beverley seemed determined to be suited with nothing that was done for her, and the old bachelor from his corner growled a chorus to all her fault-finding.

Day after day passed by very much in the same style, and Kate Raymond grew paler and quieter with each revolving sun. At first her proud spirit had rebelled.

"I cannot endure it," she had thought. But then came the bitter remembrance that she must endure it—that she had neither home nor friends to flee to!

And when at the week's end Miss Precilla Beverley paid the astounding sum of two dollars into Miss Raymond's shrinking palm she felt that it had indeed been hardly earned.

"There's one good thing about you, Miss Raymond," said the spinster, parenthetically, as she counted out the bills—"one quality that none of my other companions could ever suit me in; you never get out of temper. You've never once lost your patience the whole time you've been here; and yet I used to hear, a year or so ago, when my nephew Carl was at home, what a changeable, fickle, impatient little thing Squire Raymond's daughter was."

Kate colored, and the tears started quickly to her deep brown eyes.

"No," said the old bachelor in the corner, "no, Miss Raymond never gets out of temper now!"

"How old are you now?" asked Miss Beverley, searchingly.

"I was twenty last month."

"Humph! only twenty? Well, I suppose you'll be getting married some day, and I shall lose my companion."

But Kate gently shook her head, with out even looking up.

"I shall never marry," she said. "Nobody cares for me now."

"There, James, I told you you'd knock that vase off the window seat if you insisted on leaving it there," lamented Miss Beverley, as a sudden crash of breaking china interrupted Kate's voice. "Run, Miss Raymond, and don't let the water soak into the carpet. I don't see how men can be so careless."

And for once the old bachelor had no word of excuse to plead for himself.

"Miss Raymond," he said in a low hurried voice, when his sister's temporary absence had changed to leave them alone together half an hour or so later, "you said a little while ago that

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GREAT YEAR FOR MOSQUITOES.

It's the Female Birds that Make All the Trouble, Says One Expert.

"Mosquitoes? Well, I should say so," exclaimed genial Capt. Veazey of the steamer Knott Pratt yesterday. He had been asked if this was a good season for the birds. "Why, there are billions of them down in the tidewater counties of Maryland and Virginia. We caught it at Deal's island last Friday. There was a land breeze, and the mosquitoes swarmed about the boat. Everyone was lean and hungry and seemed to want a square meal, and from the way we felt when we got away they must have gotten it. They are bad in Somerset. I've got a farm four miles from Princess Anne, and wanted to go up and see if my wheat had been harvested properly, but was afraid of the mosquitoes. I haven't been yet."

Just why the mosquitoes are so numerous this year no one seems to know. A great many persons attribute the increase to the warm, wet spring, while others say the mosquitoes are just like peaches—after two or three years in which they are comparatively scarce there will be a tremendous crop. This was the view taken by a party of steamboat men who sat on one of the wharves along Light street yesterday and grumbled about the hot weather. A mosquito which had just arrived on one of the bay boats landed on the neck of one of the party, and was getting his, or rather her, dinner, when she was killed by a vicious swipe of her victim. "There's another 'skeeter' done for," remarked the murderer, with satisfaction. "He won't bother anybody else in this here vale of tears." "She, not he," corrected another. "Don't you know that a 'skeeter' never bothers anybody? It's the females that make all the trouble in this world, and that applies to 'skeeters' just the same as it does to women. If all 'skeeters' were men we wouldn't have any trouble from them, just the same as if all human beings were men we'd have things more quiet and peaceful like. A 'skeeter' don't live long. Go down along the water in the spring and you will see billions and billions of them. 'wooly heads,' we call them. But you can get right in among them and have them so thick around you that you can't see through them and you will not be bitten. They only live long enough to provide for the next season's crops and then they die, leaving the 'skeeters' to make mankind miserable till cold weather comes."—Baltimore Sun.

Now all these things—the flatness, the two eyes together, the twisted mouth, the different colored sides, the peculiar swimming—come from the fact that the flounder is not and never has been an overbrave fish. We can not blame the poor creatures much, because they have no way to defend themselves as swordfish and some others have. Their neighbors enjoy eating them. They know that they are weak, and so they took, ages ago, to hiding at the bottom of the water. This has been done so long that now they have actually lost the power to come to the surface. Other fish rise and sink by means of an air bladder. Those of our friends that used to rise and sink were pounced upon and eaten. The poor scared ones that hid at the bottom and saved their lives had no need of the rising apparatus, and now, as is always the case when an organ is not used, they have lost it.

But when the flounder took to his hiding place at the bottom he did not settle himself at all comfortably, according to our ideas of fish comfort. Instead of an upright position, with the two sides equally up, he chose for some reason to lie over entirely on one of them, with the other side up. This position accounts for the differently colored sides. That on which he lay was protected always from the sunlight and lost its color. The upper has come to be the color of the bottom on which he lives, be that color what it may. That it should be so is not so strange as it seems. A bright flounder shining on a dark bottom is easily seen by its enemies, and seized and eaten. The same would be true of a dark fish in a bright coral house. Those who lived to have families of their own were those whose color was most like the color of their home. Only the duller color was transmitted, and so, the world over, members of this family are the color of sand, or mud, or gravel, or shell, or coral, according to the place of their abode. Some are even knotted and rough in a way that makes them wonderfully like their home. We find, for the same reason, urchin animals white like snow and desert insects the color of sand.

Another result of the flatness of this flatfish family to which the flounder belongs is that its eyes are both on the top of its head. We can best see how they have got together, and how other changes have taken place, by noticing the growth of a young flounder. In the very beginning of its existence the baby fish is a clear, transparent little thing. Its two eyes are where well-regulated eyes should be, on opposite sides of the head, and it swims vertically in the water, as do other fish. But in a few days the influence of a long line of flounder ancestry is felt. He, too, takes to lying on one side, generally, but not always, the left. The exposed skin darkens. In this position the view of the under eye is somewhat limited, and it squints upward toward a larger one. It begins to move; it turns the corner and comes to the top. There it takes a stand. The mouth twists upward and the young fish swims along sideways on the bottom.—Harper's Young People.

Natural Kindness.

A formal politeness chills the affections and repels those who would naturally be drawn together; so also does an assumed manner which is insincere. The courtesy which ranks so highly, and the lack of which is often deplored, is the natural and graceful expression of a kindly feeling. But it is tender and easily crushed; it is delicate, and must be nourished and cherished, or the rude storms of life will sweep it away. Let us protect and honor it as it deserves, and it will in its turn protect and preserve for us some of the dearest and best possessions that life has to offer.—Drake's Magazine.

A Wise Agent.

Wife—That insurance agent who dined with us last night seemed a very gentlemanly fellow. Is he going to take you, dear?

Husband—No. He says I am too great a risk.

Wife—Why, there isn't anything the matter with you, is there?

"Oh, no. But he accidentally learned that you cooked the dinner."—Detroit Free Press.

There Yet.

Wife—I'll warrant there's a letter written by a woman in your pocket now.

Husband—Impossible, my dear! You know I—

Wife—I know I wrote one and gave it to you to mail three days ago.—Truth.

"Mamma," said Willy, "I want to ask one more question." "Very well, Willy." "Are sweet-breasts made of loaf-sugar?"—Demorest's Magazine.

Too Valuable to Sell.

Where Property Can Scarcely Be Bought for Love or Money.

There are twenty or thirty great business centers in the city of London where property is of almost equal value and rated exceedingly high. To buy the four acres now occupied by the bank of England and bounded by Princess, Threadneedle and Lombard streets and Bartholomew lane it would be necessary to produce a well-certified check for the snug sum of \$40,000,000. Ten million dollars per acre is the valuation made not long ago on a lot in the vicinity of the bank, and a lease was made on that basis. Piccadilly, Strand, Fleet street, Charing Cross and other business streets in London have corners worth from \$50,000 to \$100,000 a front foot.

The owners of this property, being as a rule men or estates of great wealth, are satisfied with 3 to 3½ per cent. on their investments, while here the owners of such property expect 6 to 8 per cent., consequently land is a great deal higher in the business center of London than it is in Chicago. I notice that on the second-hand business streets in London land is held about twice as high as it is here. In the suburbs of London a great deal of property has been sold out by the lot by methods similar to ours. London is fast becoming a great city of home owners. The managers of large estates that were held for a number of years upon leases made on a low valuation concluded that it would be better to sub-divide the property and sell it out in lots, and reinvest the money. This has been done to a great extent in all parts of the city of London, and probably accounts for the wonderful increase in population during the last fifty years. Small buildings, such as we sell for \$300 to \$1,000, are sold in London for almost twice that sum.

In Paris little property is offered for sale; in fact a sign board is a rarity, although occasionally you see a piece of property on the back streets for lease. It is very hard to get any information about property in Paris. Most of it is held by owners who are wealthy and refuse to sell, but on the principal streets the rent of stores is high, considering their size, the stores being very shallow and small. Prices are no doubt higher, the rental value considered, than in Chicago.

In Venice scarcely any property is offered for sale. The city has decreased in population, but there seem to be no vacant houses, and the only way I could ascertain the value of property was to figure out the rents on the business streets, which were higher, all things considered, than in Chicago. In the old city of Rome rents on two or three of the principal streets are very high, and the stores being small it would seem that a small income must be produced according to the value held upon the land. In some directions from the center of Rome buildings are being erected, and land for an ordinary residence lot, in a rather poor locality, compared with any of our suburbs, would be worth about 30 or 40 per cent. higher than the prices we ask.

Even in Cairo, Egypt, the price of lots along the business streets would astonish an American. I asked the proprietor of an English store called the Manchester, located near Shepherd's hotel, what rent he paid. The store was about 25 feet front by about 40 feet deep, with a small annex half as large. He answered that he paid about \$2,000 per annum. It did not look to be worth over \$500. Cairo has a population of about 350,000, and there are

some stores in the Turkish quarters, where the bazaars are, about 4 feet square—room enough for the proprietor to sit tailor fashion and sell his wares to passers-by—which bring about \$50 a month.

Even in Jerusalem a boom is in progress, on account of the railroad having been extended to the city, and lots were selling for \$500 to \$800 that we would consider high at \$200; and I discovered in nearly every city I visited, even in old Athens, which is rapidly increasing in population under the administration of King George, that lots were selling on the outskirts for \$50 to \$100.—Chicago Post.

THE FLOUNDER.

How the Under Eye Works His Way to the Top Side.

Some of you may have heard the saying "as flat as a flounder" and have not stopped to think. What I wish to tell you is why this fish is flat and what happens because it is flat.

If you have ever seen one in market or elsewhere, you know that the upper and under parts of its body are of different colors, and that its two eyes are, strangely enough, both on the same side of the head. If you were to see one in the water you would notice that it swam not upright, as other fish swim, but lying over on one side, with its eyes on top.

Now all these things—the flatness, the two eyes together, the twisted mouth, the different colored sides, the peculiar swimming—come from the fact that the flounder is not and never has been an overbrave fish. We can not blame the poor creatures much, because they have no way to defend themselves as swordfish and some others have. Their neighbors enjoy eating them. They know that they are weak, and so they took, ages ago, to hiding at the bottom of the water. This has been done so long that now they have actually lost the power to come to the surface. Other fish rise and sink by means of an air bladder. Those of our friends that used to rise and sink were pounced upon and eaten. The poor scared ones that hid at the bottom and saved their lives had no need of the rising apparatus, and now, as is always the case when an organ is not used, they have lost it.

But when the flounder took to his hiding place at the bottom he did not settle himself at all comfortably, according to our ideas of fish comfort. Instead of an upright position, with the two sides equally up, he chose for some reason to lie over entirely on one of them, with the other side up. This position accounts for the differently colored sides. That on which he lay was protected always from the sunlight and lost its color. The upper has come to be the color of the bottom on which he lives, be that color what it may. That it should be so is not so strange as it seems. A bright flounder shining on a dark bottom is easily seen by its enemies, and seized and eaten. The same would be true of a dark fish in a bright coral house. Those who lived to have families of their own were those whose color was most like the color of their home. Only the duller color was transmitted, and so, the world over, members of this family are the color of sand, or mud, or gravel, or shell, or coral, according to the place of their abode. Some are even knotted and rough in a way that makes them wonderfully like their home. We find, for the same reason, urchin animals white like snow and desert insects the color of sand.

Another result of the flatness of this flatfish family to which the flounder belongs is that its eyes are both on the top of its head. We can best see how they have got together, and how other changes have taken place, by noticing the growth of a young flounder. In the very beginning of its existence the baby fish is a clear, transparent little thing. Its two eyes are where well-regulated eyes should be, on opposite sides of the head, and it swims vertically in the water, as do other fish. But in a few days the influence of a long line of flounder ancestry is felt. He, too, takes to lying on one side, generally, but not always, the left. The exposed skin darkens. In this position the view of the under eye is somewhat limited, and it squints upward toward a larger one. It begins to move; it turns the corner and comes to the top. There it takes a stand. The mouth twists upward and the young fish swims along sideways on the bottom.—Harper's Young People.

Natural Kindness.

A formal politeness chills the affections and repels those who would naturally be drawn together; so also does an assumed manner which is insincere. The courtesy which ranks so highly, and the lack of which is often deplored, is the natural and graceful expression of a kindly feeling. But it is tender and easily crushed; it is delicate, and must be nourished and cherished, or the rude storms of life will sweep it away. Let us protect and honor it as it deserves, and it will in its turn protect and preserve for us some of the dearest and best possessions that life has to offer.—Drake's Magazine.

A Wise Agent.

Wife—That insurance agent who dined with us last night seemed a very gentlemanly fellow. Is he going to take you, dear?

Husband—No. He says I am too great a risk.

Wife—Why, there isn't anything the matter with you, is there?

"Oh, no. But he accidentally learned that you cooked the dinner."—Detroit Free Press.

There Yet.

Wife—I'll warrant there's a letter written by a woman in your pocket now.

Husband—Impossible, my dear! You know I—

Wife—I know I wrote one and gave it to you to mail three days ago.—Truth.

"Mamma," said Willy, "I want to ask one more question." "Very well, Willy." "Are sweet-breasts made of loaf-sugar?"—Demorest's Magazine.

ORIGIN OF KILT AND TARTAN.

Scotland's National Costume Partially Derived from the Ancients.

In spite of claymores and royal ulsters the Scottish kilt and clan tartan still remains the costume of particular sections of the Highland country. The present form of the kilt dates back no farther than John Lord, of Claverhouse, who caused the Highlanders to form the huge plaids (which they wound round their bodies in a picturesque fashion, as the natives of India do to this day) into the most commodious kilt, with plaid for chest, back and shoulders. It seems beyond doubt that the original costume of the Highlanders was of the above primitive description. Whoever invented the kilt preserved the picturesque appearance, while gaining decidedly in convenience. The fashion of "kilted," i. e., forming a textile fabric in a number of close, flat plaits, dates back in the dim past, for in many sculptures of the ancient people of the east and of Egypt we find evidence that the plating of linen and woolen fabrics was recognized by the modistes and tailors of thousands of years ago; but the short, many-plaited kilt of Scotland was a spontaneous modification of a really national costume. For ladies and boys few costumes are at once so picturesque and yet so manly as the short kilt, with jacket, sporran, shawl and feathered cap.

The plaid, with which both men and women of the Highlands clothed themselves, was from time immemorial woven with native-dyed wool into curious patterns of colored lines, forming various squares, so that the tartan is a genuine outcome of the primitive instincts of tribal pride, which dates to the dimmest past. No doubt the difference of clan tartans was originally due to geographical and local circumstances; for the women who spun the wool from the native flocks dyed it with natural dye-stuffs of the neighborhood—the berries and bark of trees growing wild on the mountain sides. And to this fact, no doubt, was due the peculiarity that a Campbell should appear in green and black with a yellow line, and a Fraser in bright red with green, gray and white lines.

The advantages of this outward difference in the tribal appearance must have early become apparent, and means would naturally have been adopted to enhance the peculiar differences of clan tartans, so as to give a manifestly dissimilar appearance to men of each clan. This design, thanks to the deft fingers and clever brains of the women folk, was so successfully achieved that soon each clansman was transformed into a walking emblem of discord should he venture beyond the borders of his own tribal domain. Hence feuds and other functions, where men of different localities met and mingled, soon became more or less gory battlefields, for each man regarded an opposing tartan in the same light as a savage bull looks upon a red flag. The weaver of the green and red striped tartan was seized with a wild desire to make a hole through the blue and yellow striped plaid, to the manifest discomfort of its wearer. It became so popular a pastime this slashing of opposing tartans with claymores and shawl dices that at last a paternal government, sending forth its edicts from St. James palace, made it a penal offense to wear tartans in the Highlands of Scotland.

It was not long obeyed. And resumption of the custom brought more pronounced coloring and more numerous variations. Some of the tartans seem to have been specially designed to set the heather on fire. Such is that all the Macleods (to which clan the Princess Victoria of Wales has been united by marriage with the duke of Fife), which is red with far apart bars of black and green. "The Macleods" tartan is also bright red, with broad, very far apart bands of green and small lines of white, the Macgregors having another alarming combination of the kind. The Macleod tartan is a most trying arrangement of bright yellow with broad tight black thread band, forming black spots where they cross, and thin red lines; while quite as bad is the light yellow and bright red of the Macmillans, and the eccentric combination of white, blue, black and red of the Ogilvies.

Some of the tartans are reserved for the chief of the clan and his heir, or at all events, his family alone. Chiefs of the Highland clans sport two-wheeled feathers in their caps and their sons a single eagle's feather. The armorial or crested brooch on the shoulders was not only used to fasten the plaid, but to hold the clan badge, a sprig of some native shrub, such as the wild thyme and holly of the Drummonds, the broom of the Forbes and MacKays, the wild myrtle and club moss of the Campbells, ivy of the Gordons and juniper of the Macleods.—London Queen.

DELIGHTS OF CAMPING OUT.

It is a Cheap and Pleasant Way of Spending Your Vacation.

A young woman brown as a berry and with flesh as firm as a proverbial rock, came into the office the other morning with her arms loaded with wild flowers and her whole being redolent of piney woods and ferny dells. After the usual interchange of feminine greetings the visitor leaned back in the easy chair, and, with genuine pity in her brown eyes, exclaimed: "You poor thing, how I do pity you, cooped up here in town, while I am idling away these hot days in sylvian solitudes 'far from maddening crowd's ignominious strife.'" After having graciously accepted her condolences we made haste to inquire where this Eden was situated, and were rewarded by an account of a novel way of summering, which we will repeat in the visitor's own words.

"There are four of us camping out this summer. This number doesn't include our colored cook, a regular old mammy, who evidently regards us as a sedate old hen would a quartet of frisky duckings. We couldn't afford a hotel and we despise cooped-up rooms

in boarding houses, so we hit upon this plan, and it doesn't cost nearly as much and we get ten times more fun out of it. We don't have a truly tent, but have hired an old cabin with four rooms that we have fitted up with cots and a few rugs, and our decorations consist of grasses and colored advertisements. We live outdoors, for we own our own boats and have hammocks and easy canvas chairs that we can move about from place to place at our own sweet will. In the morning we take a dip in the lake and in the evening we float about on its surface, our boat lit up with lanterns and our banjos and guitars tuned up in fine style, and we sing and laugh until the lady-dids and the bullfrogs wake the echoes of the night, when we turn in and sleep until morning without turning over. Our clothes don't cost us sixpence, for we live in serges and blouse waists, and when next winter comes we will be in pocket and in health, to say nothing of having had a glorious time."

When the door closed after this human brownie we took up the pen, and as with every stroke we inhaled the fragrance from the souvenir of the woods which she had left behind her we determined to let other women know how one had solved the problem of a delightful summer outing at a very trifling expenditure.—Philadelphia Times.

THE CATHOLIC CONGRESS.

Scope of the Great Gathering at Chicago—Important Topics Under Discussion.
CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—The congress which closes today has been a most successful one, many of the most prominent men in the Roman Catholic church having addressed it on questions of the hour. Among them have been the rights and duties of labor and capital, public and private charities, intemperance, woman's work, Catholic interests and education. The gathering has been formally recognized by Pope Leo XIII. and has been addressed by such eminent prelates as Mgr. Satolli, Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop Peckham, Archbishop Corrigan, Archbishop Ryan, Archbishop Ireland and many others.

Wednesday night Archbishop Ireland, of St. Paul, addressed an immense audience. He declared that history would bear him out in the assertion that the followers of no creed were more patriotic than those of the church of Rome. In the words of Mgr. Satolli, the papal representative in America, uttered from the same platform the day before, Archbishop Ireland declared that their motto was: "Press forward, bearing the doctrine of the church in one hand and the constitution of the United States in the other."

Chicago, Sept. 11.—The Catholic congress yesterday listened to eleven papers upon a variety of subjects of interest to the church. In the course of its proceedings the congress adopted and gave its official sanction to a memorial on arbitration presented by a committee of different religious denominations. This memorial is to be presented to all civilized nations as representing the united sentiment of the churches of the United States. It declares that "the spectacle presented of Christian nations facing each other with heavy armaments and threatening to go to war and settle their differences by bloodshed or conquest is a blot upon the fair name of Christian, and it will be a happy day for the world when all international disputes find peaceful solutions."

Woman's work in art and literature, the work of Catholic societies and the condition and future of the negroes and the Indians were the subjects treated of at the Catholic congress Thursday, and the speakers were Eliza Allen Starr, of Chicago; Eleanor C. Donnelly, of Philadelphia; Katharine E. Conway, of Boston; Rose Hawthorne Lathrop, William F. Markoe, of St. Paul; Joseph A. Kernan, of New York; Rev. John B. Slattery, of Baltimore; Charles H. Butler, of Washington; Rt. Rev. James McGillich, of Duluth and Rev. R. G. Lantz, of Belmont, Ill. Archbishop Corrigan, of New York, addressed an audience of 5,000 persons Thursday night upon the work of the church in connection with the exposition.

Friday's session was given over to those who are high in Catholic educational matters and papers were prepared for it by Rt. Rev. John J. Keane, of the Catholic University of America; Dr. Maurice Francis Egan, of the University of Notre Dame; Brother Azarias, of Manhattan college, who has died since his paper was prepared; Rev. John T. Murphy, of Holy Ghost college; Elizabeth A. Cronyn, of Buffalo, and Brother Ambrose, who has charge of the Catholic world's fair educational exhibit.

Bishop Keane concluded his address by submitting resolutions recognizing Christian education as the most potent agency for the wise solution of the great social problems now facing mankind and eulogizing the wisdom of the American hierarchy and Pope Leo in founding the Catholic university at Washington and pledging active cooperation in making it one of the chief glories of the Catholic church and of the American republic.

The hall of Washington was packed Friday evening. The meeting was devoted to the discussion of the colored Catholics. Archbishop Elder said the negroes asked for industrial equality, and the first thing in industrial equality was the owning of land. "Let this land be kept for negroes alone. Give them a chance," he said. "They never have had a fair showing. There should be 100 families in a colony; the land should be given to them on long-time payment. No liquor should be permitted."

A resolution was passed that as a fruit of the brotherly love of the Catholics they pledge themselves to the negro's cause.

The colored Catholics issued an address of fraternal greeting to the church at large and pledging loyalty to the faith.

Among the many notable gatherings in connection with the Catholic congress was a meeting of the Catholic press, attended by representatives of the leading Catholic papers throughout the country. Rev. Father Malone, of the Colorado Catholic, called the attention of the assemblage to the widespread scandal caused by publishing anonymous attacks upon certain exalted personages in the church. He offered resolutions which were unanimously adopted, condemning such attacks and approving the explanation given by the pope and Mgr. Satolli as to the attitude of the Catholic church toward the public schools.

Favor Boies for the Senate.
Des Moines, Ia., Sept. 11.—Iowa's democratic central committee, after discussion, reached an understanding that Gov. Boies should be candidate for senator.

Upset by a Gale.
SHELTON, Conn., Sept. 11.—While Alfred Bragg, of Shelton, his wife, two daughters, his son Silas, and Henry Welton, of Birmingham, were preparing to go to supper Thursday night their cottage at Smith's Point was overturned by the wind. The cottage first struck on the gable end and then landed right side up fifty feet from its foundation. Mr. Bragg was found paralyzed under a door on which was piled a table and a lot of bed clothing. He was removed to his home in Shelton and died Friday. Mrs. Bragg and one of her daughters were so bruised that they are confined to their beds.

DEATH OF R. M. HOOLEY.

The Veteran Theatrical Manager Passes Away at Chicago—Sketch of His Successful Career.
CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—Richard M. Hooley, the veteran theatrical manager, died Friday at 2:40 p. m. at his home at No. 17 Delaware place. Tears of sorrow at his sad taking away have been shed on both sides of the Atlantic and strolling players the country over will revere the memory of the man who was always their friend, whose purse was as open as his heart and whose bounty went out in times of prosperity and failure alike to the lowliest of them all.

For the twenty-four hours preceding his death he had been quietly sinking, and all his family had assembled around his bedside when they felt that the end was drawing near. A keen regret for the death of Mr. Hooley was felt in theatrical circles last night. Hooley's theater, of which Mr. Hooley was proprietor, was closed. The funeral will probably be held Monday morning at his residence and the theater will be closed until after that time. At all the theaters actors discussed the death. They all had a deep regard for Mr. Hooley, for he had helped many in the profession during his long connection with the stage.

Words of sympathy were sent by Mr. and Mrs. Kendal, of London, Charles Wyndham, of London, Augustin Daly, who is in London, John Albright, Nut C. Goodwin, A. M. Palmer, Daniel Frohman and a dozen others. Hundreds will feel the sympathy they do not express, for Manager Hooley was as highly respected and beloved as any English-speaking theatrical manager.

(Richard M. Hooley was born in Ballina, County Mayo, Ireland, April 13, 1821. He was educated at the schools of Manchester, England. His father, who was possessed of some means, wished his son to become a physician, but Richard showed a fondness for the violin, upon which he became very proficient. In 1844 he undertook a journey to America. He became associated with the famous P. P. Christy for two years and in 1846 he formed a minstrel company of his own, which he took to England. He met with marked success in England and in Belgium, but in 1853 he returned to America. Along in 1855 he managed "Tom" Maguire's opera house in San Francisco; 1858 found him back east again, and in 1859 he opened Niblo's garden in New York city with his first manager, E. P. Christy, the combination being known as Hooley and Campbell's minstrels. When Campbell died Manager Hooley took his little son and reared him as Thomas P. Hooley. Thomas was in the box office of the Chicago opera house for a long time, and he died here several years ago. Manager Hooley came to Chicago in 1862 and built Hooley's opera house, where the Grand opera house now stands. This was destroyed in the fire of 1871, and later Mr. Hooley traded that site for the ground on Randolph street, between Clark and La Salle, upon which Hooley's theater now stands. He built this theater in 1872, opening it with Kraly's "Black Crook." The theater has always been successful, and has just entered upon its twenty-second year. His business manager and warmest friend, Harry J. Powers, and his treasurer, Herman Hauser, have both risen to their present positions from ushers in the theater. Mr. Hooley never allowed merit to go unrewarded.)

CHOSEN BY GROVER.

Appointments in the Diplomatic and Consular Service.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The president has sent the senate the following nominations:

Theodore Runyon, of New Jersey, to be ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United States to Germany.

Albert S. Willis, of Kentucky, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to the Hawaiian islands.

Henry M. Smythe, of Virginia, to be minister resident and consul general of the United States to Haiti.

Ellis Mills, of Virginia, to be consul general of the United States to Honolulu.

William S. Carroll, of Maryland, to be consul general of the United States at Dresden, Germany.

To be consuls of the United States—George J. Willis, of Georgia, at Port Stanley and St. Thomas, Canada; John R. Mobley, of Texas, at Acapulco, Mexico; Henry R. D. Maciver, of New York, at Denia, Spain; George Keenan, of Wisconsin, at Kehl, Germany; Henry C. Astwood, of New York, at Calais, France; Leopold Moore, of New York, at St. Christopher, West Indies.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The appointment of the diplomatic and consular representatives to Hawaii is regarded at the state department as official notice that Hawaii is not to be annexed. There is here a representative of the annexationists with whom negotiations for annexation could be completed in a fortnight were President Cleveland in favor of annexation, and he would not send men half around the world to represent this country in islands about to be annexed. Mr. Blount's report will probably be made public in a fortnight.

A WOMAN KILLED.

She Dies from Injuries Received by Being Thrown from a Carriage at Montclair, N. J.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Sept. 11.—Mrs. James, of Chicago, who was visiting her daughter, Mrs. Herbert West, was thrown from a carriage and instantly killed at 9 o'clock a. m. Mrs. West, with her mother and child, were driving along Fullerton avenue when the horse became frightened. Mrs. West dropped one rein and the horse swerved to one side. The carriage struck a lamp-post and all of the occupants of the carriage were thrown out. Mrs. James struck her head against the curb and died a few seconds later. Mrs. West and her child were slightly injured.

Claims Their Assessment Is Unjust.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 11.—John H. Dines, general land and tax agent of the Chicago & Erie railroad, appeared before the state board of equalization Friday to protest against the board's assessment of the property at \$28,600 per mile. James F. Howe appeared for the Wabash. He said that the road had issued \$30,000,000 in income bonds and no interest had been paid on \$26,500,000 of this amount, and that there was \$50,000,000 in stock that pays nothing to the stockholders. He says the \$7,500 per mile ought to be reduced to \$5,000.

THE SILVER DEBATE.

Synopsis of the Discussion in the United States Senate.

On the 4th Mr. Cullom (rep., Ill.) spoke in favor of unconditional repeal. He said, among other things:

"Opinion is unanimous that the condition of affairs in this country demands immediate action by congress. The silver question is not a matter of opinion among the people or in congress as to the cause of the distress that has so swiftly and unexpectedly come upon us, or as to what is of paramount importance—the remedy for it. I am not one of those who believe that the act of 1893 is in a great degree responsible for the existing financial condition. Other causes have aided in producing the distress. I am for its repeal, however, because, in my opinion the government cannot afford to buy silver and coin or issue paper on it, and call it a dollar, when in fact the silver in the dollar, or deposited as security for the dollar, is worth less than sixty cents. Such a performance long continued would embarrass any government."

"If the national bank bill were enacted it would result in an increase of our circulating medium with as good money as the world affords. It was recommended by the secretary of the treasury, yet before a vote could be had upon it it was found to be necessary to amend it. It would take the whole national banking system in the same old strain and with the same old arguments that had been heard over and over again since it was established twenty-five years ago. Why not give the country the relief it demands and afterwards, when the people have emerged from their present distressed condition, take up and amend the bank note act?"

"The object of the entering wedge that will result in the retirement of the entire national bank circulation—the issue of greenbacks redeemable in coin, in addition to the thousands of millions of paper already issued which the government is pledged to redeem. Where is the country drifting? Is it not time to stop and take bearings?"

"The people want silver. But first of all they want to have all of the circulating medium of equal value without regard to material. We now have a per capita circulation of \$24.02, which is about as much as we ever had. Therefore, there is no ground for believing that the present situation has been brought about by a scarcity of money. The trouble is the lack of confidence which caused the hoarding of money. Men are afraid to leave their money in banks or to use it in business. I believe that if the silver purchases were suspended it would not be long before some more satisfactory plan for its use would be devised. So long as the Sherman act remains we will continue to have a scarcity of money. Repeal will bring about the gold standard of value. Unless we are prepared to go to a silver basis we cannot alone support bimetalism. Repeal will bring about an agreement among nations."

At this point Senator Cullom entered upon an argument to demonstrate the unsoundness of the proposition that a fixed ratio could not be maintained in green gold and silver, and, continuing, he said:

"The United States must adopt a policy which will do justice to all classes and all sections of the country. Universal bankruptcy would be as fatal to the creditor class as to the debtor class. I sympathize with the people of the silver states, but it is necessary to have in the silver purchases of all the people and to secure free coinage, if at all, upon an enduring basis."

Turning his attention to other causes than the Sherman act for the present depression, Senator Cullom said that he doubted if the credit of the United States was as good to-day as it was a year ago.

"Then the value of our national and foreign commerce was larger than ever before known; manufactures and mining were turning out larger products; more labor was employed and wages were higher. Now the credit of the nation is called in question for the first time since the war; factories are closed, mines are shut down and a million men are idle."

Senator Cullom cited the financial history of the country before and since Lincoln's administration to show the enormous recuperative power of the government when its finances were properly administered. He showed how, under a protective tariff, money poured into the national treasury. The people bore taxation, they bore arms to save the union. The nation entered upon a career of commercial and industrial vigor never before experienced. The total value of the property devoted to manufactures and mining in 1892 amounted to nearly nine thousand million dollars, the result, he declared, in a large measure of the financial policy of the government prevailing for the last thirty years.

In his speech, a party came into possession of all the property of the government, and he repeated the protective tariff under which the country had been developed and to overturn the national bank system which had furnished the best money the people have ever had and replace it by state bank money at a discount everywhere except in the neighborhood of the federal mint. He declared that doubt and want of confidence seized upon the people, which resulted in the almost complete paralysis of business and the bidding away of money and this extra session. He hoped that he was mistaken, but he believed that we would not again have good times if the pledges of the democratic party were to be observed.

In conclusion Senator Cullom compared the financial plans of both parties, holding that they were alike at least in respect to the maintenance of the value of the money in circulation. He showed that the Sherman law had closed the mines and that under its further operation the United States would use only foreign silver. The people wanted no flat money, but they did want a dollar intrinsically worth ten cents. Said Senator Cullom:

"The business men of all classes appeal to us to pass the bill for the repeal of the silver act of 1893. Multitudes of laborers are pleading for work. If there is anything we as legislators can do consistent with national honor and financial safety to lift the clouds that darken the situation, remove the difficulties and start the wheels of commerce which are now rusting on the rails of trade, in the shops, factories and mills let us do it at once."

"The senate and the country must judge," said Senator Stewart, "whether a fair opportunity was afforded the members of the two houses to know of the omission of the silver dollar from the list of coins. No reference was made in the debate in the senate to the omission of the silver dollar." He said the fact that Senator Sherman, who did so much to secure the recommendation of the gold standard by the Paris conference, introduced in 1893 a bill with a harmless title adopting the gold standard, claiming that the gold standard was an American idea—that he had charge of the mint bill from beginning to end and failed to inform the senate that it demonetized silver—was most astonishing. The legislation was not demanded by the people. They knew nothing of it. It remained a profound secret, as far as the masses of the people were concerned, for more than two years.

Coming to the recent election, Senator Stewart said the contest between the two great parties was a sham battle over the tariff and the force bill to secure power to be used for another and very different purpose. He had told the people, he said, that it made no difference whether party succeeded. The result would be the same. The power and patronage of the administration would be used to destroy silver.

Referring to the Sherman act Senator Stewart said that notwithstanding the numerous violations of it by the executive department it had added \$150,000,000 of legal tender money to the currency of the country. There was no evidence that the Sherman act had up to this time inflicted any injury upon the country.

The banker's panic, he said, was inaugurated to force congress to demonetize silver. The president in his message failed to inform congress that the apprehended evils which produced the panic existed only in the imagination of the bondholders, the bankers and their newspaper editors, who had created the present distress for their own selfish and sordid purposes.

The immediate duty of the hour is to relieve that distress. There is an honest remedy and a dishonest remedy. The honest remedy is to restore silver; or, if that could not be done, to utilize the silver in the treasury by issuing silver certificates on it, and by issuing enough greenbacks to relieve the distress. The dishonest remedy is to pass the repeal bill, to sanctify to infamous act of 1893 and to fasten a perpetual gold standard upon the country.

Before the conclusion of Mr. Stewart's remarks the senate adjourned.

On the 6th Mr. Stewart (rep., Nev.) continued his speech. After talking for an hour he paused for a rest and Mr. Teller (rep., Col.) came to his aid by suggesting the absence of a quorum. The roll was called and a majority of senators trooping in from the cloak rooms.

Mr. Teller explained his reason for calling attention to the absence of a quorum. He insisted that those who opposed the measure should be heard and that the friends of the measure should be in the chamber while it was being discussed. There had not been a member of the finance committee who was in favor of the bill in the chamber during the last hour. He intended while this debate went on to see that there was a quorum present.

Mr. Stewart then resumed the floor, and, showing no symptoms of bringing his speech to a close at 5 p. m., Mr. Voorhees (his patience apparently exhausted) asked him whether he wished to continue his remarks during the evening. This reply he hoped to be excused. Senator Voorhees then said that with the senator's permission he would move to proceed to executive business. The motion was agreed to.

On the 7th Mr. Stewart (rep., Nev.) postponed the continuation of his speech until Mr. Walthall (dem., Miss.) had spoken.

Mr. Walthall then argued in favor of bimetalism. He expressed his readiness to cooperate in promulgation on the bill, and suggested that there was a simple mode of arriving at prompt action. If the declarations of policy, he said, which the substitute contained were embodied in the form of an enactment he believed a vote could be reached in half the time. He argued that the bill should be addressed to some other legislation than the mere repeal of the Sherman act; that congress should "strike at the root, not merely at the fruit." If it were found that the Sherman law, and not the McKinley law, had been the culminating atrocity of recent legislation, justice should be made to supplement the educational feature of the campaign of 1893 by teaching the people that that campaign had been conducted to success on a mistaken issue.

Mr. Stewart then resumed his remarks, opening with a trade against the owners of two New York newspapers for assuming to dictate the policy of the senate and reflect public sentiment. Then he took up Mr. Voorhees' record on the silver question and quoted from his autobiography to show other legislation than the mere repeal of the Sherman act; that congress should "strike at the root, not merely at the fruit." If it were found that the Sherman law, and not the McKinley law, had been the culminating atrocity of recent legislation, justice should be made to supplement the educational feature of the campaign of 1893 by teaching the people that that campaign had been conducted to success on a mistaken issue.

At 4:15 Mr. Stewart announced that he would now close, saying: "There are several branches of the subject which I have not yet touched and which I wish to speak upon, but I will close this speech here."

On the 8th Mr. Faulkner (dem., W. Va.) spoke on the silver question. He announced his intention to vote for the repeal bill, but in doing so expressed his belief in silver as a money metal and declared his intention of bringing in an amendment to the present bill providing for the coinage of \$200,000 of silver per month in the aggregate circulation of silver of the country shall reach \$300,000,000. No evidence was furnished, he said, to show that the charge so freely made, that the purchase of 1,500,000 ounces of silver per month has been the chief disturbing element in our financial system was true, and he concluded that the want of confidence which had been manifested by the people was a want of confidence in our financial institutions rather than in any particular kind of money.

Mr. Turpie (dem., Ind.) advocated bimetalism. The issue which confronted congress was not whether silver should be further used as money, but whether its purchase should be continued. The very act of purchasing was a discrimination against silver, because gold was brought to the treasury. He predicted that an epoch of free trade was about to appear and of freedom of the dollar, and there could be no doubt that when these two things were secured the free coinage of silver would necessarily be brought about.

Mr. Jones (dem., Ark.) favored the repeal of the Sherman act, not in part, but the whole. He would vote against the pending bill and would resist its enactment into law as long as possible unless it were coupled with some measure recognizing silver and providing for an expansion of the volume of the country's money.

Three Men Shot for a Cow Trip.
TEXARKANA, Ark., Sept. 7.—Tuesday afternoon at Reel's Comfort, 39 miles north of here, an old man named W. F. Crow and a neighbor named J. B. Burke had a difficulty concerning the ownership of a corn-cob pipe which ended in Burke's shooting Crow through the body, killing him. Clint Crow, son of the old man, then shot Burke, fatally wounding him. The latter shot and killed Clint Crow and died five minutes later.

Coming to the World's Fair.
PARIS, Sept. 8.—Thirty-five trades-unionists associated with the Paris labor exchange have been delegated to visit the Chicago fair and gather materials for a report on its industrial features. They will start on Saturday.

Carnegie Works at Duquesne to Open.
PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 9.—A notice has been posted at the Carnegie steel works at Duquesne that all departments will be put in operation Monday. Two thousand men will be given employment at a reduction of 10 per cent.

Louis Sherwood, a railroad grader was arrested at Vankton, S. D., charged with murdering Minnie Sawyer, who was found dead in her bed Monday. He had become insane and minutely described the murder.



The United States Government reports ROYAL a pure cream of tartar baking powder, highest of all in leavening strength.

"The Royal Baking Powder is undoubtedly the purest and most reliable baking powder offered to the public."

Late United States Government Chemist. *Dr. H. A. Mott*

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 105 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

IT PAYS

To be kind and courteous always.
To spend your evenings at home with your family.
To read books that will make you think and dig down into yourself.
To be a worker in any cause that will make people wiser and better.
To be patient with children, and take time to answer their questions.
To take fully as much interest in your children as you do in your live stock.
To be honest in all your dealings, and to so live that you can respect yourself.
To reach out a hand of help to the fallen, and to speak words of cheer to the discouraged.—Ram's Horn.

"August Flower"

"I am ready to testify under oath that if it had not been for August Flower I should have died before this. Eight years ago I was taken sick, and suffered as no one but a dyspeptic can. I employed three of our best doctors and received no benefit. They told me that I had heart, kidney, and liver trouble. Everything I ate distressed me so that I had to throw it up. August Flower cured me. There is no medicine equal to it." LORENZO F. SLEEPER, Appleton, Maine.

DRESS MAKERS
FIND THE Latest Styles
L'Art De La Mode.
7 COLORED PLATES.
ALL THE LATEST FASHIONS AND NEW CUTS IN FASHIONS.
Order is of your New dealer or send \$2.00 for a copy to W. J. MOORE, Publisher, 25 West 19th St., New York.

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THE BEST Part of a State Fair, THE BEST From City Stores, THE BEST of the Great Manufactories, THE BEST Paintings and Art Work, THE BEST of Everything at THE BEST Show in the West, And that is THE MINNEAPOLIS EXPOSITION.

Open until October 7. Low Railroad Fare.

WHAT IS BETTER THAN

A GOOD CHEW?

"J. T." TOBACCO

FILLS THE BILL!

THE POT INSULTED THE KETTLE BECAUSE THE COOK HAD NOT USED

SAPOLIO

GOOD COOKING DEMANDS CLEANLINESS. SAPOLIO SHOULD BE USED IN EVERY KITCHEN.

ACCORDING to Dr. Darwin and others it takes a monkey thousands of years to make a man of himself, but a man can make a monkey of himself in a minute. We lead the world.—Galveston News.

"My hair," murmured Van Arndt sadly, as he strove carefully to conceal the bald spot on his head, "reminds me of a fool and his money."—Puck.

GLENN'S Sulphur Soap is a genuine remedy for Skin Diseases. Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, 50 cents.

HOT SPRINGS—Jumping from the frying pan into the fire.

TOWER'S FISH BRAND SLICKER

The FISH BRAND SLICKER is warranted waterproof, and will keep you dry in the hardest storm. The new FISH BRAND SLICKER is a perfect riding coat, and covers the entire body. It is made of the best material, and is guaranteed to last. Buy a coat if the "Fish Brand" is not on it. Illustrated Catalogue free. A. J. TOWER, Boston, Mass.

CHARTSHORN'S SELF-ACTING SHADE-ROLLERS

Beware of Imitations. NOTICE. AUTOGRAF OF CHARTSHORN'S SELF-ACTING SHADE-ROLLERS. THE GENUINE. CHARTSHORN.

DON'T FORGET That J. J. Nymann, of Tiffin, Ohio, makes first-class Machinery and Tools for Boring and DRILLING WELLS.

SEND THIS PAPER every time you write.

PISO'S CURE FOR

Consumptives and people who have weak lungs or Asthma, should use PISO'S Cure for Consumption. It has cured thousands. It is not bad to take. It is the best cough syrup. Sold everywhere. 25c.

CONSUMPTION.

A. N. K.—G. 1465.

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..... ACORN STOVES AND RANGES.

..... THE LARGEST STOCK OF MILL AND LUMBERMEN'S SUPPLIES IN THE CITY.

A Complete Assortment of elting, Packing and Lacing, Paints, Oils, Glass, Varnishes, Etc.

T. A. CHAPMAN CO.

FALL SEASON

We have opened the Fall Season with an immense Stock of

NEW DRESS GOODS!

Including all the New and Fashionable Fabrics & Colorings, imported for our trade. Colored Wool Novelties and Plain Weaves, Black Dress Goods in the latest designs,

Colored and Black Silks,

plain and fancy. An early selection is advisable in order to procure the choicest patterns. We will send samples when desired.

T. A. CHAPMAN CO., Milwaukee, Wis.

Globe Barber Shop and Bath Room

CHAS. NAYLOR, Proprietor.

Hair Cutting, Shaving, Shampooing, etc., done in first-class order, as none but the best of workmen are employed. A hot or cold water bath can be secured at a very reasonable price, and satisfaction guaranteed. Give me a call and be convinced.

DAVENPORT STREET.

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Call and see

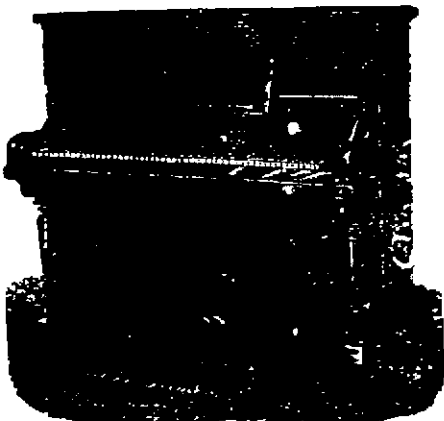
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Kimball and Great Western Organs---The Finest Made.

As a FIRST-CLASS Piano

The Hallet & Davis has yet to find a Superior.

For Catalogues and Prices Call on or Address

W. S. JEWELL, Agent,
Rhineland, Wisconsin.

Ferdon is Famous.

The Timberman, in its last issue, gives John Ferdon the following notice, of which his many friends here can heartily assure the Timberman that for once it is right. This is the note:

"A young lumberman, who gives promise of later prominence, who has been visiting Chicago and the Fair recently, is John W. Ferdon, with the Yawkey Lumber Co., of Hazelhurst, Wis. He is practically second in command of the forces of the company, whose manager, C. C. Yawkey, found in Ferdon the qualities he wanted in an assistant. Ferdon is not much of a talker, not because he lacks ability in that direction, but apparently because he sees no pleasure or profit in mere words. He prefers to think and to act. He is not unsociable--on the contrary is a genial companion--but is distinctly not a 'wordy' man. It is perhaps for that reason that he did not become a practicing attorney.

Ferdon was born twenty-eight years ago in New Jersey, but escaped to the United States at an early age. His youth was spent in Ann Arbor, Mich., where he graduated in 1885 from the law school of the state university. His father was in the lumber business and, it is said, persuaded John that the legal profession was a poor one. So, after a year spent in St. Paul, young Ferdon began his lumber training with the then-time firm of Fick & Oliver. After that he showed lumber in Chase, Mich., for a while, and in 1888, when the Yawkey & Lee Lumber Co. was organized at Hazelhurst, Wis., went with that concern, and has been there ever since, excepting a year spent with the Brown Brothers, at Rhineland. He began as yard foreman, and advanced until he is in charge of the sales department, and has a general supervision over everything as is possible under that price of managers and detail man, C. C. Yawkey. His friends, from whom we gained the above brief outline of his life, expect great things of him and for him."

Notice.

August, 2, 1893.

To Whom It May Concern--I recently purchased one of W. W. Kimball's upright pianos, and find it first-class in every respect. In touch, tone and singing quality power, the instrument has no superior in my estimation. Yours respectfully,

A. J. WASHBURN,
Rhineland, Wis.

An exchange gets off the following good one on the cry of democratic papers that times have not been hard and that republicans have only been trying to make the people believe that money was scarce. It says:

We agree with our democratic contemporaries that the people are to blame for the hard times. They have no business to think there is a scarcity of money nor lack of employment. Let them just think there is plenty of work and high wages for all; a big demand for all kinds of produce and manufactured products, and that everybody has to hire a mule to carry his money. If everybody will think that way, as our neighbor's article implies, there will be no excuse for hard times. Walk into a store, order all the goods you see that you want, and tell the merchant that the times are good, that you have plenty of money home on the bureau and when you feel just right you see that he gets his pay. That will give the merchant confidence and he will let you have more goods. If you are out of work buy a saw mill or a factory and think you have money enough to pay for it and carry on the business; just think you have it; that is all that is necessary to have good times. But when you want anything at a printing office show cash. The proprietor will appreciate it.

Mr. J. C. Boswell, one of the best known and most respected citizens of Brownwood, Texas, suffered with diarrhea for a long time and tried many different remedies without benefit, until Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhea Remedy was used; that relieved him at once. For sale at the Palace Drug Store.

Stop wasting your money on tobacco and opium. Brace up! Be a man! Hill's Chloride of Gold Tablets will cure you. All leading druggists sell them.

If that handsome looking lady, dressed in a light colored suit, who passed by the postoffice yesterday will call at Langdon's, she will find some bargains for cash in groceries.

The Minneapolis Stock Yards & Packing company always carry fresh meats in their market. They receive them every day direct from the packing house.

I have a bay horse that is a good traveler and a good worker. I will trade for wood or a ladies' bicycle. Call at Globe Barber Shop.

CHAS. H. NAYLOR.

In order to make room for our full stock of goods, we will sell refrigerators at cost, and gasoline stoves below cost.

CLARK & LENNON.

Rooms can be rented in the New North building by applying at C. H. Naylor's barber shop.

County Board Proceedings.

COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE,
Rhineland, Wis.
Monday, July 31, 1893, 7:30 p. m.
County board of supervisors met pursuant to adjournment.

Present, Supervisors Beers and Jenne; absent, Supervisor Yawkey. Moved by Supervisor Jenne that Supervisor Beers act as chairman pro tem.

On motion the reading of the minutes of the last meeting was dispensed with.

On motion the county board proceeded to open and consider the sealed bids for the building of a county road between Rhineland and Woodboro. The following bids were received:

B. F. Smith	\$1800.00
R. H. Getchell	1870.00
E. S. Shepard	2048.00
G. M. Bertrand	2210.00
Tellis Bertrand	2240.00
E. L. Dimick	2245.00
J. A. Germond	2355.00
Geo. W. Porter	65c per rod
Atchie Sievwright	\$1.00 per rod

On motion the bid of B. F. Smith to build the Rhineland-Woodboro road for the sum of \$1800.00 be and the same is hereby accepted. Motion prevailed.

On motion the district attorney was instructed to draw contract for the building of the county road between Rhineland and Woodboro.

On motion the following account was allowed and the chairman and clerk instructed to draw an order for the same.

G. C. Pingry, filing laws for Co., \$4.85
On motion county board adjourned to Wednesday, Aug. 9, 1893, at 7:30 p. m.

E. P. BRENNAN,
County Clerk.

COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE,
Rhineland, Wis.

Wednesday, Aug. 9, 1893, 7:30 p. m.
County board met pursuant to adjournment. Present, Supervisors Beers and Yawkey; absent, Supervisor Jenne.

Minutes of the last meetings read and approved.

Resolution offered by Supervisor Beers:

Resolved by the county board of Oneida county, that the county clerk be and he hereby is instructed to issue a quit claim deed to W. C. Yawkey, Detroit, Mich., on net awl Sec. 11, Town 37, Range 7 east, for the sum of One Dollar.

Signed, W. L. BEERS.

Dated this 9th day of August, 1893. On motion above resolution was adopted.

Resolution offered by Supervisor Beers:

Resolved by the county board of supervisors of Oneida county, that the county treasurer be, and he is hereby instructed to reserve or hold in hand from any funds now in his hands, or that he may hereafter receive, sufficient money to pay the salaries of county officers, as the same falls due. Signed, W. L. BEERS.

Dated this 9th day of August, 1893. On motion the above resolution was adopted.

On motion the following accounts were allowed and the chairman and clerk instructed to draw orders for same, as follows:

Jerry Gallagher, labor on county road	\$ 4.95
Sylvester Burt, labor on county road	7.17
Ball & Schliesman, ice for court house and jail	14.00
Casper Faust, electric light and lamps	30.97
M. Holland, Int. on Co. notes	43.94
H. C. Miller Co., blank books	120.00
Rhine. Prtg. Co., notices and stationery	54.10
A. W. Shelton, expenses as Dist. Attorney	108.51

On motion county board adjourned to Wednesday, Aug. 23, 1893, at 7:30 p. m.

E. P. BRENNAN,
County Clerk.

COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE,
Rhineland, Wis.

Wednesday, Aug. 23, 1893, 7:30 p. m.
County board of supervisors met pursuant to adjournment.

Present, Supervisor Beers; absent, Supervisors Jenne and Yawkey.

No quorum present, county board adjourned to Monday, Aug. 28, 1893, 7:30 p. m.

E. P. BRENNAN,
County Clerk.

COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE,
Rhineland, Wis.

Monday, Aug. 28, 1893, 7:30 p. m.
County board of supervisors met pursuant to adjournment.

Present, Supervisor Beers; absent, Supervisors Jenne and Yawkey.

No quorum present. County board adjourned to Tuesday, September 5, 1893, 7:30 p. m.

E. P. BRENNAN,
County Clerk, Oneida Co., Wis.

COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE,
Rhineland, Wis.

Tuesday, Sept. 5, 1893, 7:30 p. m.
County board of supervisors met pursuant to adjournment.

Present, Supervisors Beers and Jenne; absent, Supervisor Yawkey. On motion Supervisor Beers was elected Chairman pro tem.

Minutes of the last meetings read and approved.

On motion the county board went into committee of the whole to accept the Rhineland and Woodboro county road, as built by B. F. Smith.

On motion county board went into committee of the whole to examine the furnace in the jail, and to decide upon placing a new furnace therein.

On motion the following accounts were allowed and the chairman and clerk instructed to draw orders for same:

Rhineland Pkg. Co., board proceed-	41 20
fuge, etc.	21 25
Oliver Simons, labor on Co. jail	8 00
M. S. Gleason, labor on Co. jail	1 00
W. B. Whiteough, typewriting for Co.	1 00
C. Miller & Co., rubber stamps	16 85
Spafford & Cole, rent of Co. poor	14 00
M. Holland, tooling sales book, etc.	60 00
Casper Faust, electric light	21 67
Amos Anger, labor on county road	15 50
Irvin Gray, labor on county road	294 50
John & Chace, team hire	7 00
W. L. Beers, labor for county jail	7 00
E. P. Brennan, expenses in case State vs. Bromette	57 94
Ed. Brazell, sheriff's fees	84 00
Ed. Brazell, board of prisoners	509 88

On motion the following resolution was adopted.

Resolution offered by Supervisor A. O. Jenne:

Resolved by the county board of supervisors of Oneida county, that under authority vested in county boards by Section 725 Revised Statutes, we hereby offer a reward of \$75. for the arrest and conviction of one, Windy O'Brien, accused of murder, the same having been committed in this county. Signed, A. O. JENNE.

Dated this 5th day of Sept. 1893. On motion county board adjourned to Thursday, Sept. 7, 1893, at 8:00 p. m.

E. P. BRENNAN,
County Clerk, Oneida Co., Wis.

A Good Thing to Keep at Hand.

Some time ago, we were very much subject to severe spells of cholera morbus; and now when we feel any of these symptoms that usually precede that ailment, such as sickness at the stomach, diarrhea, etc., we become scared. We have found Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhea Remedy the very thing to straighten one out in such cases, and always keep it about. We are not writing this for a pay testimonial, but to let our readers know what is a good thing to keep handy in the house. For sale by Palace drug store.--Troy (Kan.) Chief.

World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, Illinois.

For the World's Columbian Exposition, excursion tickets will be on sale at the M. L. S. & W. Ry. ticket office commencing April 25 up to and succeeding Oct. 31, 1893, limited forgoing passage to date following date of sale and for return passage until November 15, 1893. The fare for round trip will be for adults \$11.26; children between 5 and 12 years of age half of above rate. Persons checking their baggage will be required to have the baggage marked with their name and permanent address. This is to avoid baggage going astray.

H. C. BRAEGER, Agt.

Nursery Stock.

C. W. Cushman, of this city, representing the old and well known nursery (established 1852), is prepared to furnish a strictly first-class grade of nursery stock.

Our Terms of Sale--All stock delivered in a healthy, thrifty condition and guaranteed to be of the grade specified in the order, and no substitutions made.

Our authorized salesmen have our signed certificate of agency.

C. W. SWEATT & Co.,
Newark, N. Y.

House and Lot for Sale.

The undersigned will sell cheap for cash the house and lot situated in town of Rhineland, and known as lot 4, block 1, of Jas. Keenan's addition. Address,

Mrs. A. BROUGHTON,

Minneapolis, Minn.

2w 427 Beacon St.

Land For Sale.

S. W. N. E. sec. 9, T. 36 R. 9, forty acres, adjoining Rhineland, for sale at a bargain. Write,

R. C. WILLIAMS,
L'Anse, Mich.

Wanted.

Position by a young lady owning a new "Remington." Good references. Address "C. M.," Parrish, Wis.

Spafford & Cole's

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Nothing but

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Bring Buyers Back.

We are Not selling at

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More Goods . .

than we sold last year

at the same time.

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Because our Stock is

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Prices suit the Hard Times.

We keep almost

Everything to . . .

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McClure Shoe .

Nothing better for

the Money in the World.

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To make the bread.

Nothing better.

CLARK & LENNON,--Builders' and Lumbermen's Hardware.

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Dealer in

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Clocks, Etc.

Fine Watch Repairing a Specialty.

The Northwestern

Chloride of Gold Institute.

It is the only Institute in this immediate section that is licensed to use the famous Tri-Chloride of Gold Cure and is the most advantageous for Northern Wisconsin people to be treated.

The terms are reasonable and a cure absolutely guaranteed. Call on or address

DR. H. C. KEITH,
Rhineland, Wis.

JOHN E. JACKSON PLUMBER.

I am now prepared to do all kinds of plumbing—Steam Heating, Hot Water Heating, Sanitary Plumbing, Hydraulic Beer Pumps.

All Work Warranted.

Estimates Cheerfully Furnished on Plumbing in all its Branches
Agents for Richmond Victor Steam and Hot Water Heaters.
Office on Stevens Street opposite Fuller House.

The Price Tells.
The Quality Sells.

J. B. SCHELL, Merchant Tailor!

Brown Street, Rhineland.

A Full Line of Foreign and Domestic Cloths
always on hand. If you want a first-class
perfect-fitting suit call on me.

MINNEAPOLIS STOCK YARDS & PACKING CO., MEATS AND PROVISIONS.

North Wisconsin Office. Rhineland, Wis.
GEO. HUNER, Manager.

E. G. SQUIER

Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Etc.
Repairing and Engraving Neatly Done.

Carry a full stock of the best make of watches in the best
gold and silver cases at very low prices.

Store in Fagots' Block. Rhineland, Wisconsin

Credit where Credit is Due.
Almost every day one sees in some newspaper what great benefactors to their city some Northern Wisconsin man has been—in fact the existence of the place is laid to their generosity and judgement. Those articles have the effect very often of leading people to believe that the city referred to is a "one-man town," something which never impresses a stranger with a desire to locate within its borders. Northern Wisconsin cities, without exception, are in their infancy, moulded by a single man, or single firm, the first to invest heavily in the place decide its destiny by their policy toward new-comers. The questions of natural advantages always figure in the prosperity of a place—and in a measure the saying is true, that cities always grow at the natural point for them, and never elsewhere, but it is also true that the finest location in the world can be made an insignificant little village and nothing more, if it falls into the hands of a narrow-minded, grasping company. The growth of Rhineland from an unimportant little lumbering town to one of the finest young cities in the north has been ascribed to several important reasons, all of which have had a bearing on the result, but none of which have been the one great cause. The Lake Shore road has received a great deal of deserved credit; the natural advantages have been extolled until they are familiar to every child who has visited the city. But the underlying power which has pushed Rhineland steadily to the fore has been its founders and guardians, the Brown brothers. It was their policy which brought new and held old firms; it was their policy which has made Rhineland justly famous as a "city of home-builders." It was their policy that has enabled some of the city's most prosperous firms and enterprises to start in a small way and successfully tide over the few years of debt and doubt. It was their policy which prevented Rhineland from becoming a "one-man town." To them is fairly due the credit of this city's present position in the commercial world. They are not men who go about looking for an interviewer in order that the world may know that the fate of a city rests on their shoulders. They are to-day only one of the firms of a prosperous community, but not many years ago, they occupied a position, where the destiny of the place was in their hands. It was their liberality and business foresight which made them and the town rich. They have always been generous, but never before being just. Their liberality toward any project which promised help to the town has been marked and needed. Their history and the town's has shown that public spirited liberality, backed up by good business tact and energy, will make a city grow and its projectors prosper. Few places have been as fortunate in being born of such parents. They are one of many public spirited firms here, and in all their work for the advancement of the place, they have been ably assisted by brains and money of others. Their spirit of public benefaction has been imbedded and cultivated by others until it is the remark of every stranger who comes here. "You all seem to take pride in your city." It was the beginning which made that feeling a natural quality of every resident. No city in Northern Wisconsin or any other state, has had the benefit of a more liberal, far-seeing, honorable, firm of projectors and promoters than has Rhineland.

We will ship you a very fine nickel 3-inch electric door bell, with push button; fifty feet of best insulated wire, Excelsior Battery that has to be recharged only once a year at a cost of 5 cents. Everything complete in box ready for shipment, with directions for putting in. Every house needs one of those bells. You can place bell in kitchen or any room in house. You push the button at front door, we do the rest. Price only \$3.00. We also carry a full line of electric motors to run fans, sewing machines, etc., etc. Address, P. A. LEONARD & Co., Pioneer Block, Madison, Wis.

There is no discounting the fact The Chicago Herald is the cleanest, neatest and ablest edited newspaper in the west, if not in the United States. Its news service is unsurpassed, and it "scoops" its rivals in this respect as in all others. The Herald has a larger circulation in Rhineland than any other Chicago paper. It can always be found on the counter of E. C. Leonard.

Clothing Sales Agent wanted for Rhineland and vicinity. Liberal commissions paid, and we furnish the best and most complete outfit ever provided by any house. Write at once for terms. Send references. WANAMAKER & BROWN, Philadelphia, Pa.

Town Board Proceedings.
Aug. 22nd, 1893, 8 a. m.
At a special meeting of the town board, called pursuant to order of chairman. Roll call. All members present. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.
On motion board adjourned until next regular meeting.
W. W. CARR, Town Clerk.

Sept. 1st, 1893, 7:30 p. m.
Board met pursuant to adjournment. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.
On motion the following bills were allowed and chairman and clerk instructed to draw orders for same:

No.	Name.	For.	Am't.
291	Sam Scheldecker.	Road	20.00
192	H. W. Towne	"	150.00
293	Rhineland Iron Co.	"	31.16
294	Mrs. G. W. Porter	"	375.00
295	Jos. Reitz	Pumper	15.13
296	Irvin Gray	"	10.00
297	A. F. Quail	"	2.60
298	A. F. Quail	"	2.41
299	Martin & Berry	"	6.40
300	"	"	7.00
301	"	"	4.00
302	"	"	8.55
303	J. H. Schroeder	General	45.40
304	Joslin & Chace	"	3.50
305	F. E. Parker	"	108.00
306	C. Faust	"	282.00
307	F. A. Hildebrand	"	15.50
308	Sam Cole	"	5.00
309	B. R. Spooner	"	4.00
310	Rhineland Iron Co.	"	2.00
311	G. W. Boers	"	103.62
312	W. W. Carr	"	1.50
313	Rhineland Iron Co.	"	2.60
314	W. D. Harrigan	"	25.00
315	A. F. Boston	"	7.68
316	Lewis Hardware Co.	"	46.93
317	James H. Fife	"	\$87.79

On motion chairman and clerk were instructed to draw orders for salaries of police, health officer, treasurer and town clerk. Committee appointed to investigate and report on petition of Sam Moore and others for opening Edgar street, reported as follows:

I recommend that above petition be granted so far as it relates to the grading of Edgar street between Brown street and Alban street.

S. G. TETTERLE.

The following application for an additional levy for roads was submitted:

The undersigned Superintendent of the road district of the town of Pelican, respectfully represent that the highway taxes assessed for said road district, are insufficient to keep the roads therein in repair. You are therefore requested to assess an additional tax of 7 mills upon the dollar of assessed valuation upon the taxable property of the said district. Such taxes be collected and expended as other highway taxes are collected and expended and for the purpose aforesaid. Given under my hand this 16th day of August, 1893.

PETER HANSEN,
Supt. of highways, for the road dist. of the town of Pelican

The following resolution was read and on motion adopted:

Whereas the superintendent of highways has made application for an additional levy for the purpose of making the necessary improvements in the town roads, Therefore be it resolved by the town board of the town of Pelican that an additional levy of seven mills upon the dollar be made upon the real and personal property of the town for such purpose.

On motion chairman and clerk were instructed to draw orders for per diem of town board to date inclusive.

The following resolution was read and on motion adopted:

Resolved that the town treasurer be and he hereby is instructed to transfer \$1000.00 from the pauper fund to the general fund.

On motion board adjourned until Sept. 9th at 7:30 p. m., 1893.
W. W. CARR, Town Clerk.

Sept. 7, 1893.
At a special meeting of the town board called pursuant to order of the chairman. All members present. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved. The following resolution was read and on motion adopted:

Resolved, That the chairman be and is hereby instructed to negotiate for the town, loans against the road fund, under Chap. 281, laws of 1892, from time to time as the same shall be needed, at an interest not to exceed ten per cent. The notes of the town for the money so borrowed to be executed by the chairman and clerk upon the payment of such money into the town treasury.

Signed, W. H. BROWN.
Board adjourned until next regular meeting.
W. W. CARR, Clerk.

Bargains in Real Estate.
Leonard Horr has a number of houses for sale which can be bought at reasonable prices and on easy terms. One of them is a 9-room house, and new. This is a good chance for anyone to secure a home easily.

The time to advertise for business is when you want business.

FRANK J. PINGRY,

.. Practical ..

UNDERTAKER AND EMBALMER.

Magnificent Funeral Car.

Night calls attended promptly.

Brown Street, RHINELAND, WIS.

THE OLD AND RELIABLE FIRM,

CRANE, FENELON & CO.,

—Always Have on Hand a Full Line of—

DRY GOODS,*

GROCERIES, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

Call and get prices before buying elsewhere.

Harness! J. H. Schroeder,

BROWN STREET,

Rhineland, - Wis.

Light and Heavy Harness,

And all Goods in my Line. Repairing done promptly and in a satisfactory manner. Orders from Lumbermen given special attention.

JOHNSON & COMPANY,

Have the Largest, Best and Most Thoroughly Complete Stock of

Lumbermen's • Clothing

In the city, which will be sold at prices as low as any dealer's.

RHINELAND, WIS.



Washburn, Crosby & Co's Gold Medal Flour

—FOR SALE BY—

HARRIGAN BROTHERS & COMPANY

FEED, HAY, OATS & MILL STUFF

... At Retail or in Car Lots ...

FOR CASH.

A. C. DANIELSON, MERCHANT TAILOR.*

Best Fitting Suits and the Best Goods for the Lowest Price that can be found in Rhineland. All work warranted. Shop opposite the Giant Sleigh Manufacturing Co.'s plant, Rhineland, Wis.

NEW NORTH.

RHINELANDER PRINTING COMPANY.
RHINELANDER. - WISCONSIN.

The News Condensed.

Important Intelligence From All Parts.

CONGRESSIONAL

IN THE SENATE A joint resolution to amend the constitution relating to the election of senators by the people was introduced on the 24. The house urgency deficiency bill was passed. A bill appropriating \$500,000 to enable the enforcement of the Geary Chinese exclusion act was discussed. In the house the new rules were further discussed. A joint resolution was introduced for the appointment of a commission to inquire into and report upon the effect of change in the relative value of silver and the effect thereof on finance, trade, commerce, agriculture and labor. Adjourned to the 25th.

IN THE SENATE On the 4th Senator Calhoun (Ill.) spoke in favor of unconditional repeal of the silver law. Senator Peffer (Kan.) spoke in favor of free coinage. A bill was introduced for the repeal of the 10 per cent. tax on state bank circulation. The house was not in session.

A BILL was introduced in the senate on the 5th by Senator Peffer (Kan.) for the creation of a department of education, the construction of a college of scientific learning in the District of Columbia, the appropriation of \$20,000 for the purpose, and the further appropriation of \$5,000,000 the interest of which is to form a fund for the support of the college. Mr. Stewart (Nev.) spoke in favor of free coinage of silver. The house was not in session.

IN THE SENATE bills were introduced on the 6th to liquidate expenses arising from the war and to repeal all acts providing for the creation or maintenance of sinking funds. A resolution for the appointment of a joint select committee on finance was placed on the calendar. The house purchasing clause of the Sherman act was discussed. In the house the new rules were adopted with an amendment providing that delegates on deceased members of the house and senate should be appointed on the 9th and on no other days. Adjourned until the 9th.

MR. WOLCOTT (Cal.) introduced a resolution in the senate on the 7th for the immediate repeal of the McKinley tariff law. The Sherman repeal bill was further discussed. Mr. Stewart (Nev.) concluding his speech in favor of free coinage of silver and Mr. Wallahall (Miss.) speaking in favor of free coinage. The house was not in session.

DOMESTIC.

CHIEF ENGINEER Wynn, of the burned steamer San Juan, was under arrest at San Francisco for stealing \$200,000.

It was estimated from later advices that 1,500 persons lost their lives in the great storm along the southern coast.

THE percentages of the baseball clubs in the National league for the week ended on the 2d were as follows: Boston, .701; Pittsburgh, .593; Philadelphia, .589; Cleveland, .548; New York, .538; Brooklyn, .529; Cincinnati, .481; Baltimore, .463; St. Louis, .429; Chicago, .407; Louisville, .392; Washington, .343.

SIX human skeletons were found imbedded in the sand on President's island near Memphis, Tenn.

THE twenty-seventh annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic convened at Indianapolis. Gen. Harrison and Commander Weissert made the principal addresses.

A whale weighing fifty-seven tons was washed ashore near South Bend, on the Pacific ocean. Scientists declared that the whale had lived 286 years.

THE famous Ingham college at Leroy, N. Y., established in 1835, has been forced to close on account of financial troubles.

ACCORDING to the secretary of the New Orleans exchange the cotton crop of 1892-93 amounted to but 6,700,365 bales.

SPURRED on by a runner, Directum trotted an exhibition mile at Fleetwood park in New York in 2:07, lowering the stallion record.

THE entire superstructure of the McLean coal company's shaft in Bloomington, Ill., including the extensive coal breakers and screens, was burned, the loss being \$100,000.

THE issue of standard silver dollars from the mints and treasury offices for the week ending on the 2d was \$44,311; for the corresponding period of 1892, \$60,155.

THE main business portion of Albany, Ind., was destroyed by fire.

CRABS and selling whisky to minors resulted in sixty-one indictments by the grand jury at Clinton, Ill. Twenty or thirty boys and about every saloon-keeper in the county were caught.

IN the Columbus (O.) cycling club races Zimmerman won the three open events and made a mile in 2:08 4-5.

EVERY department of the Carnegie steel plant at Homestead, Pa., was started, giving employment to about 2,000 men.

TWO daughters of George Lorey, aged 11 and 13, and Johnnie Nelson, aged 13, were drowned in a pond near Wautoma, Wis.

THE family of William Sayms, living near Burrows, Ind., was poisoned by something in their food and two children died and three other members of the family were not expected to live.

REX Kupper and wife were drowned in Pine Island lake near Belmont, Mich., by the upsetting of a boat.

AT the annual session in St. Louis of the International Sunday school convention B. F. Jacobs, of Chicago, was elected president.

LADON day was generally observed throughout the United States.

THE Western Wheel company at Terre Haute, Ind., the trust which controlled 30 per cent. of the entire wheel output of the west, has gone to pieces.

BY an explosion of a boiler at Hart's Creek, W. Va., John H. Boyd and wife were killed.

ZIMMERMAN's time for a mile on a bicycle, flying start, was lowered 1-5 seconds at Columbus, O., by John S. Johnson, of Syracuse, N. Y. Johnson's time was 2:07 1-5.

DANA's wooden and bagging mill at Westbrook, Me., was destroyed by fire, the loss being \$100,000.

ONE man was killed and six were badly hurt in a collision on the Big Four road near Batesville, Ind.

THE barn of George Williams was burned by tramps near Barden, O., and nine horses were cremated and thirty tons of broom corn destroyed.

EFFIE Powers lowered a 3-year-old record at Indianapolis, Ind., by paying a mile in 2:12 1-2.

Is a railway collision at Barden, O., Robert Little and Marion Weaver were killed and George Glasgow was fatally injured.

SEVERAL cotton and iron mills throughout the east that had been shut down have started up.

THE government weather bureau crop report says the continued drought in the corn states is injuring the crops.

CAPITALISTS have organized a company at Duluth, Minn., with \$50,000,000 capital, to control the iron product.

RETURNING from Logansport, Ind., William Sager, of Clinton, found their four children dead from eating bread covered with rat poison.

THIRTEEN miners were injured in an explosion at Shelbyville, Ind., five of them fatally.

EDWARD WATERS, of Boston, aged 19, was drowned in the river at Dearburg, Mo., and Mrs. Mary Curran, who saw the accident, dropped dead from excitement.

THE Pan-American medical congress was formally opened in Washington by a welcoming address from President Cleveland.

IN a quarrel at Rocky Comfort, Ark., over a corn cob pipe W. F. Crow and his son Clinton and J. B. Burke were killed.

THE yacht Daisy that left Haverhill, Mass., for Portland with Charles Wright and wife and two children and Mr. and Mrs. Gordon and one child was reported lost.

AN entire block in New York containing laundries and stores was burned, the total loss being \$150,000.

SHELL & RENTON'S circus train was wrecked a mile from Grass Valley, Cal., and Andrew Hirst and Henry Jones were killed and six other men were injured.

POLICEMAN DAVIS, of Hopkinsville, Ky., killed Officer West, against whom he held a grudge, and was himself mortally wounded.

THE American national bank of Pueblo, Colo., and banks at Omaha, Neb., and Mankato, Minn., have resumed business.

THE house of Charles Allen was destroyed by fire at Gladwin City, Mich., and Allen perished in the flames while trying to secure \$1,000 in money hidden in the building.

AT the Grand Army encampment at Indianapolis the report of Adj. Gen. Gray showed that the order had gained 36,303 members during the year, and lost by death, discharge and suspension 59,025. The total membership in good standing is 337,233. During the year the order disbursed \$297,300 in charity.

JOHN G. Adams, of Lynn, Mass., was elected commander in chief for the ensuing year and the encampment next year will be held at Pittsburgh.

A. A. ZIMMERMAN, the world's bicycle champion, went a mile at Springfield, O., in 2:05 3-5, breaking his previous record.

ENLISTMENTS in Uncle Sam's army have been so numerous of late that the quota is now nearly filled.

THE business portion of White Cottage, O., was almost totally destroyed by fire.

AT the national convention of brewery employes in Milwaukee it was decided to debar militiamen from membership.

A resolution recommending the establishment of a government department of health was introduced in the pan-American medical congress in session in Washington.

H. HELLMAN, dealer in general merchandise at Kyle, Tex., failed for \$100,000.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made to open a spiritualistic college at Liberal, Mo., the first school of its kind ever founded in the world.

IN session at Indianapolis the ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic elected Mrs. Amanda J. Withorn, of Minnesota, as president. The Woman's Relief Corps selected Sarah C. Mink, of New York, as president.

ROBERT L. GERSHLOW, cashier of the Pabst brewing company, was held up in his office in Chicago and robbed of \$5,000.

THE twenty-seventh national encampment at Indianapolis of the Grand Army of the Republic adjourned after adopting the report of the pension committee which deny that the secretary of the interior and the commissioner of pensions have power to drop pensioners from the rolls without first giving them a hearing; declare against the presumption of fraud until charges have been proven, and say it is the duty of the pension commissioner to at once restore to the rolls the thousands of pensioners now standing illegally suspended.

GOV. FLOWEN, on behalf of the state board, presented the New York building on the world's fair grounds to the board of lady managers, the magnificent structure to remain in Jackson park as a permanent museum of woman's industrial work.

A cyclone struck Lockport, La., killed six persons, seriously injured several others and left the town a mass of ruins.

AN outbound world's fair special on the Pan-Handle road and a inbound Valparaiso accommodation on the Pennsylvania road collided near Colehour, a Chicago suburb, and eleven men were killed, fourteen were seriously and five were slightly injured.

MRS. WILSON Remmy and her son were killed near Fairfax, Va., by Mrs. John Scott and her son. A quarrel was the cause.

THE three national banks at Mankato, Minn., reopened their doors after having been closed a little over a month.

NANCY Hanks went a mile in 2:04 1-2 at Indianapolis. This was within three-quarters of a second of the wonderful mare's record.

MRS. CAROLINE TRENN, aged 45, died in St. Louis of self-imposed starvation. For twenty days nothing but one glass of lemonade passed her lips.

CASHER BLAZERLEY, of a Delta (Col.) bank, was killed by robbers. Two of the highwaymen were killed by a resident.

ROMBER McEvoy, a trusted clerk in the Merchants national bank in Chicago for twenty years, played the races and is a defaulter to the extent of \$25,000. He was missing.

Twenty thousand persons in the track of the recent hurricane in the south were said to be in danger of starvation.

THE town of Baldwin, Wis., was almost entirely wiped out by fire, the loss being over \$100,000.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

THE prohibition republicans held a convention in Des Moines, Ia., nominated L. S. Coffin, of Fort Dodge, for governor and left the rest of the ticket blank. The platform repudiates the doctrine of local option or license or any other device by which the saloon may gain a foothold in Iowa and urges that special effort be made to elect prohibitionists to the next legislature in order that the temperance law be not changed.

THE Iowa populists in convention at Des Moines nominated J. M. Joseph, of Creston, for governor; E. A. Ott, of Des Moines, for lieutenant governor; A. W. C. Weeks, of Winterset, for supreme judge, and Mrs. E. J. Woodrow, of Marshalltown, for school superintendent. The platform demands free coinage of silver, the abolition of trusts, denounces attacks on pensioners, and favors the taxation of mortgages and the present state prohibition law.

BENJAMIN CURECHILL, the last of the pensioners of the war of 1812 at the Chicago agency, died in Galesburg, Ill., aged nearly 100 years.

THE prohibitionists met in state convention in Worcester, Mass., and a state ticket, headed by Rev. Louis Albert Banks, of Boston, for governor, was nominated.

AT the state convention in Lynn, Mass., of the people's party George H. Cary, of Lynn, was nominated for governor.

MRS. SARAH WILSON celebrated her 102d birthday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. William Skinner, in Kalamazoo, Mich.

HAMILTON FISH died of heart failure at his country residence at Garrison's, N. Y., aged 85 years. In 1842 Mr. Fish was elected to congress, in 1848 was elected governor of New York, and in 1851 was made United States senator. Mr. Fish was also secretary of state during President Grant's administration, from March 11, 1869, to March 12, 1877.

SOUTH DAKOTA democrats in convention at Scotland nominated Chauncey L. Woods, W. H. Stoddard and Henry C. Hinckley for supreme court judges.

DISBANDED troops seized \$150,000 designed to pay the regulars at Nicaragua, killing the escort and fleeing to Honduras.

FIVE lives were lost in the destruction by fire of an oil shop in London.

REV. MR. SWANN, a returned English missionary, said in London that Emin Pasha was devoured by cannibals in the Congo country.

BOTH women were murdered and mutilated in Jack the Ripper style in Ostburg, a small village in the Netherlands.

EIGHTY-FIVE students, eight professors and five women of rank were arrested at Vienna for plotting against the czar and would be sent to Siberia.

MRS. ELIZABETH MCNAIR died in Montreal, aged over 110 years. Her husband died some years ago at the age of 107 years.

HAYTI is said to be on the eve of another revolution. Fall in silver has caused great business depression.

THE latest news from Rio de Janeiro reports that a revolution has broken out there under the leadership of Admiral Custodio Jose Mello.

LATER.

IT is a girl.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 11.—Mrs. Grover Cleveland was safely delivered of a little daughter at noon, Saturday, the 9th.

THE baby was born at exactly high noon, just as the ball on the flagstaff of the State, War and Navy building, opposite the White House, dropped from the top of the staff.

THIS is the first time in the history of the republic that the wall of the newborn infant of a president of the United States has been heard within the walls of the White House.

JUST as President Cleveland was the first chief executive to be married in the White House, so, too, is the baby upon whom the whole nation smiles lovingly, the first child of a president to be born under its roof.

THE record of births in the old mansion is shorter than the list of marriages, and, sad enough, doubling them both would not cover the number of deaths and funerals there.

OF the babies who first saw the light of day in the old house probably only two are living until this happy event added another. One is Mrs. Mary Emily Donelson-Wilcox, a daughter of Andrew Donelson, a nephew of President Jackson and the private secretary and confidential adviser of "Old Hickory" during his entire official life, and the other is Julia Dent Grant, the first child born to Col. and Mrs. Fred Grant, and now a young lady just past 16.

MR. AND Mrs. Donelson and two other children born in the White House, which with a grandchild of President Jefferson and another of President Tyler, complete the list.

THE secretary of the interior has issued a new code of rules for the government of the department in the case of pension appeals.

AN operator at Leipsic Junction, Ind., the 10th, forgot to deliver an order, and two freight trains collided, killing an engineer.

MRS. WRIGHT, a well known employment agent at Kansas City, was found dead in her office this morning of the 9th. The hands and feet were tied and finger imprints upon the neck showed that she had been choked to death. The 10th two men were arrested, Henry Jones and John Clark, both cooks and one an ex-convict. Clark made full confession implicating Jones as chief in the crime. About \$300 was taken and divided between the two.

REJECTED.

THE British House of Lords, by a vote of 412 to 41, decides the fate of Gladstone's famous Measure.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—The house of lords Friday night rejected the home rule bill by a vote of 412 to 41. A significant feature of the discussion was the fact that a special police force was ordered to report for duty in the palace yard in front of the house of parliament in order to be ready for immediate action in case of a hostile demonstration against the lords after division on the home rule bill.

ALTHOUGH it was generally understood the house of lords would reject the bill the house did not fill up until after the dinner hour, popular interest centering in the speech of the marquis of Salisbury, who was not expected to rise until toward midnight. In the meantime Baron Halsbury, Baron Herschell, Baron Monckswell and the marquis of Ripon had spoken to half empty benches.

THE lord high chancellor, Lord Herschell, during the course of his able plea for the bill asked, if things were left alone, would there be no danger from the American sympathizers with the cause of Ireland. Lord Herschell admitted the difficulty of framing a home-rule measure which would not be open to objection. But, he reminded his hearers, they must not forget that a small number of men of English blood framed the United States constitution which had stood the test of 100 years, and which had been the admiration of the world. "Surely," he continued, "we are not reduced to such a state of impotence as to be unable to improve the relations existing between the Irish and the English."

LORD Salisbury was long and loudly cheered when he stood up to make the closing speech and it was some time before he was allowed to proceed. At the close of his speech the division was taken. The latter proceeding lasted over half an hour and resulted in a vote of 419 against the bill and 41 in favor of it.

AN analysis of the vote shows that twenty-five bishops and both archbishops who were present at the division all voted with the majority. The vote was the largest ever recorded in the house of lords.

THE announcement of the result was received with laughter and some cheering. The house then cleared of spectators and adjourned immediately. Outside of the building at midnight a distinctly unionist demonstration was held, consisting in flourishing the Union Jack, the singing of patriotic songs, and cheering for Lord Salisbury, the duke of Argyll and Joseph Chamberlain. Skyrockets were sent up from the precincts of the house and were greeted with ringing cheers. A few home rulers protested, but there was no disorder.

IMPROVEMENT CONTINUES.

MANY Signs of Recovery in the Business Situation—Complete Restoration of Confidence, However, Will Require Time.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

"Improvement has extended from the banks to the mills. The condition of great industries has distinctly mended, though seriously depressed. More important by far than any rise in stocks is the fact that more works have resumed during the last week than have stopped operation, so that the producing force of the country after months of constant decline has begun to increase. Dispatches mention twenty-eight textile and thirty metal works which have resumed, some only with part force, while twenty-five textile and nine iron works have stopped. It is expected that most of the Fall River mills will start soon, the hands ascending to reduced wages. The money market is more healthy, the premium on currency has almost vanished, the embargos in domestic exchanges have well-nigh disappeared, and while little money is yet available for commercial or industrial loans there is some relief in that respect also.

"In cotton mills resumption is quite general. The paper business is doing better, the Troy paper and Illinois glass works are starting, and several shoe factories. Shipments of boots and shoes from New York were near 32 per cent smaller for the week than last year and in three months they have been about \$30,000 cases, against 1,000,000 last year. These evidences of the extent of depression are needed now because they show why the sudden recovery, which some look for, is not possible.

"It must be taken to recover from such a shock as it has sustained, and there is no occasion for discouragement if recovery is slow. While money markets have greatly improved they are yet far from the normal condition, and the crops are in doubt. The prospects for corn have not improved and the injury done by drought seems to insure a much smaller harvest than was expected. The south-east week has advanced fully one and one-half cents.

"That the volume of trade has been small of late is not surprising. Exchanges through the principal clearing houses outside New York continue to show a large decrease in comparison with last year, for the last week 51 per cent. Although several railways were forced to stop July and August have resumed this week the numerous failures of two months have thrown into confusion the calculation of merchants and compel them to curtail operations. Incomplete returns of assets and liabilities for the month of August show that the liabilities in about 1,000 failures amounted to \$3,500,000, and the assets for the remaining failures of the month will probably raise the amount above \$60,000,000. The assets reported were \$27,823,018, and while 70 of the failures, with \$2,742,022 liabilities, were at the west, there were 48, with \$2,560,987 liabilities, in eastern states, and this was \$25,000,000, and the rest of the month of August extends the aggregate for any entire quarter except five during the last sixteen years.

"Failures for the week have been only 23 in number, against 35 last week and 429 for the week preceding, and 25 in Canada, against 33 for the same week last year. While on one mortgage company swells the aggregate of liabilities for the week the average of other failures were lower than usual, 32 being for less than \$5,000 each and only four for over \$100,000 each."

CELESTIALS to the number of 123, at Los Angeles, Cal., petition congress to extend the time of registration.

DECLARED to be solvent.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Sept. 11.—Attorney Edwin Taylor, of the Evansville & Terre Haute railroad, arrived home and stated that at a meeting held at Sullivan, Ind., between the representatives of the railroad company and the receiver, in which all the parties were fully represented, all matters in the controversy were amicably settled. The court decided the company was solvent and discharged the receiver and returned the property to the company. The receiver made his final and only report and asked that the suit be dismissed, which was done.

WISCONSIN STATE NEWS.

Three Children Drowned.

GEORGE Lorey's family started for church 4 miles west of Wautoma and when passing a mill pond an attempt was made to back the wagon in to sink the wheels. The team backed quickly into 10 or 15 feet of water. Mr. Lorey sprang out of the water and saved his wife and one child, but two of his daughters, aged 11 and 13, and Johnnie Nelson, aged 13 years, were drowned before they could be rescued. The team was also drowned.

A Mystery Solved.

TWENTY years ago the express company at Madison was robbed of \$8,000 by a female physician, Mrs. Anna R. Ott, who died in the insane asylum there recently, and before expiring confessed the crime. She took the keys while attending the expressman's sick wife. The robbery had always been shrouded in deep mystery. Agent Douglas left the city in disgrace, but is entirely exonerated by the confession.

Expenses of State Institutions.

THE state board of control has audited the claims for expenses at the several state charitable and penal institutions for the month of August. The aggregate amounts for the several institutions are as follows:

State hospital for the insane, \$16,750.45; northern hospital for the insane, \$12,897.33; school for the deaf, \$4,101.89; industrial school for boys, \$5,891.74; school for the blind, \$7,115.10; state prison, \$12,064.02; state public school, \$6,139.41; total, \$62,889.15.

A Big Mortgage.

THE Chapin Mining company of Milwaukee has filed a certified copy of a mortgage for \$1,038,000 on its property, ores and franchises to secure bonds for the purpose of payment of labor and taxes, for the payment of royalty on ore actually mined, and for the development and operation of the mine at Iron Mountain.

Saved by a Life-Preserver.

CAPT. EIERMANN, the aeronaut, who left Milwaukee in a balloon, arrived at St. Ignace, Mich., on the schooner Ellen Williams, which picked him up in the lake 35 miles northeast of Milwaukee. Capt. Eiermann had been in the water an hour and a half before rescued, and to a life-preserver he owes his safety.

Death of an Old Odd Fellow.

ALPHONS DeLafave, an old resident of Monroe, who enjoyed the distinction of being the oldest odd fellow in the United States, died at the age of 93 years. He was initiated in Pennsylvania lodge, No. 1, at Philadelphia, in 1821, five years after the order was founded.

Proved Himself a Hero.

E. H. RUMMELE, assistant chief engineer of the Ashland division of the Northwestern road, jumped from the directors' car at Pratt Junction to save a child on the track. He succeeded in saving the child but received injuries which proved fatal.

Wisconsin Baptists.

THE annual convention of the Baptists of Wisconsin will take place at Racine, October 5, 6 and 7. The denomination has fifty-three missionaries actively employed throughout the state under the direction of Rev. D. E. Haltemauer.

The News Condensed.

EDWARD L. Ganske, merchant tailor at Eau Claire, made an assignment to Louis Rhein. Assets estimated at \$25,000; liabilities unknown.

GEORGE Murray was fatally wounded while hunting near Janesville by a companion who had just loaded his rifle when it was accidentally discharged.

COMPANIES B and I, Twenty-second Wisconsin volunteer infantry, held their ninth annual reunion at Beloit.

THREE sheds at Green Bay filled with hoops, staves and headings, and owned by D. W. Britton, were destroyed by fire, the loss being \$10,000, with insurance of about half.

THE drug store of C. H. Vanitsahle at Eau Claire was closed on an attachment by the Ryan Drug company of St. Paul. The assets were about \$1,500 and the liabilities \$2,000.

DAVID Peterson, aged 40, was found at his house in St. Croix Falls with his throat cut, and it was generally admitted that he committed suicide.

THE Northwestern Railway company is putting up an entirely new telegraph line between Shelbyville and Princeton.

DEAD grasshoppers washed ashore at Fosco in such numbers that Capt. Pellos was obliged to plow them under the sand.

ONE thousand men are engaged in the work of improving the Mississippi river from Prairie du Chien to Pepin.

THE Sherry-Cameron Lumber company of Vesper closed its mill after cutting about 8,000,000 feet. It usually turned out about 80,000,000 feet.

RUSSELL D. Seidmore has sued the Lake Shore Railway company for injuries received at Brillion last March, placing the damage at \$13,000.

JAMES Donovan was buried alive in a sand pit near Janesville and was dead when dug out a few minutes after the accident occurred.

NEAR Plum City the house of William Lantz, occupied by Louis Hedine, was burned and a small child of Hedine's was burned to death.

ROSS Thomas, a little boy of Beloit, was thrown from a wagon by a runaway team and killed.

A special grand jury began an investigation of the bank failures in Milwaukee.

SEVERAL strolling burglars met with a lively reception at Ridgeway. The citizens turned out with rifles and revolvers

THE STORY TELLER

A SABBA' DAY DINNER.

The One Nancy Poundmaster Preferred in Revolutionary Times.

Nancy Poundmaster was so deeply engrossed in "The Life and Strange Surprising Adventures of Robinson Crusoe, Mariner," that she had quite forgotten her purpose, to spin at least six knots of yarn before sundown.

The rude appointments of the chamber in which she sat would doubtless be regarded with open-eyed wonder by a girl of to-day; for the enterprising generations since '76 have "sought out many new inventions," and the ponderous loom "livened by the cheerful pattern of linsey-woolsey, the great spinning wheel, and the homely reel and swifts have either been wholly banished from the homes of the land, or are preserved only as relics of a less ingenious age.

It was during the "Mad Rounds," as the veterans called Washington's retreat across "The Jerseys," when the mud, which at first had rendered the roads almost impassable, suddenly froze, thereby impeding the progress and greatly increasing the suffering of the half-shod and often barefooted American troops. News of the extreme destitution of the patriots had set in motion all the shuttles and spindles in the vicinity, while stockings for the soldiers were growing like magic in every loyal household.

Nancy Poundmaster's mother had died at the commencement of the war, and her father had brought Nancy's grandmother, a hale old lady of seventy, from "over the mountain," to assume the care of his household. This consisted of two stalwart sons, both of whom had lately joined the army, and "the little girl," as the fond grandmother called her son's fifteen-year-old daughter. At the beginning of this story Capt. Poundmaster was rapidly recovering from the effects of a severe flesh-wound in his right leg, received at the battle of White Plains.

"Jumph!" he exclaimed, on this particular Saturday afternoon, as he placed a wooden bowl of quartered apples on the kitchen table. "I'd pity the soldiers if they had to depend on Nancy to spin the yarn for their stockings! I haven't heard a sound since she went upstairs," he added, as he stepped out of the back-door to wash his hands.

"Oh, don't worry about the little girl. It's likely she's a-finishin' her new kirtle to wear to meeting tomorrow," returned the old lady in a pacific tone, as she deftly proceeded to gather the juicy quarters on strings for drying.

"Well, she won't get her stent done before sundown," persisted the father; and hastily stepping to the chamber door he noisily ascended the circular staircase. "Sabba' day," as Grandma Poundmaster always designated the first day of the week, commenced in that Presbyterian household at sundown on Saturday.

"Upon my word! that must be a bewitching tale," sternly remarked the captain, a moment later, from the top of the stairs.

At these words the startled girl, who was oblivious to everything but the incoming ship that was slowly approaching Crusoe's island, sprang up and involuntarily sought to hide the innocent cause of her father's displeasure under the pile of fleecy rolls at her side.

"Where did you get this?" he abruptly inquired, taking the book from her hand, and closely examining the title page.

"Job Van Tassel brought it from York when he came home to enlist last week," faltered Nancy, with a wistful air.

"I knew no good would ever come of the lad's sojourn in that worldly, trafficking town," growled the captain, as he hastily turned over the leaves. Then, taking the book between his thumb and fingers, he said, solemnly:

"Child, know that this is one of the devices of the evil one, to lead the foolish and unwary to a most sinful waste of time, and to draw them away from the pages of Holy Writ. See that this message from Satan is on its way to neighbor Van Tassel's ere 'tis four by the dial," he peremptorily added; and tossing the volume into her lap he strode down the stairs.

Instantly—for parents insisted upon prompt obedience in those days—Nancy tied on her beaver hood, and slipping into her scarlet cloak silently left the house with the prohibited book under her arm.

A more patriotic heart than Nancy Poundmaster's never beat under homespun; and as she sped over the frozen ground she remorsefully exclaimed: "Oh! how could I have been so forgetful of the poor barefooted soldiers! Mayhap," she went on, quickening her pace as she glanced southward toward the waning sun, "I might spin a knot or two yet before sundown. And oh!" she added, with a gleam of satisfaction, "won't I make the old wheel buzz next week to make up for this?"

But at that moment an irresistible impulse to finish reading the only book in which she had ever been really interested took possession of her. "I never wanted to do anything so much in my life," she said to herself, again and again.

"Then why don't you do it?" The bare suggestion of such a flagrant violation of her father's command brought her to a sudden standstill, while she glanced timidly around to make sure that the bold hint did not come from without, instead of from within. If it were only sure that father would never find it out," she murmured, questioningly.

In quick response came the suggestion: "What is to hinder your being too ill to rise from your bed to-morrow morning? Then, after your father and grandmother have gone to meeting, you can gratify your very reasonable

desire, and no one need be the wiser for it."

At first Nancy seemed stunned at the audacity of the scheme; and several times, when the wind stirred the dead leaves at her feet, she sprang forward as though she would dash with temptation no longer. But presently she grew calm enough to irresolutely whisper: "I've a good mind to do it." From that moment her waning courage returned; and, after a little more hesitation, she hastily tucked the prescribed volume under the folds of her short gown, and rapidly retraced her steps. On reaching home she took the little path which led to the back door; and fairly cowering, in anticipation of her father's searching gaze, she softly raised the latch and entered the kitchen, now redolent with the odor of the drying apples.

Things seldom happen as we expect, and, in this instance, if her father and grandmother had been informed as to the true state of affairs they could scarcely have disposed themselves more to Nancy's mind; for the former chanced to be in the cellar, whither he had gone to get a pan of full pippins for "evening," while the latter was busy at the loom upstairs. In a trice the forbidden volume was deposited under the feather bed on which she slept; and when, upon coming out of the cellar, her father's ears were greeted with the steady hum of her wheel, his heart began to relent, and at sundown he had tacitly forgiven his erring daughter.

The next morning Nancy was not so far from the truth as she had expected to be, in proclaiming herself unable to rise, for she had spent a wakeful night, and during the midnight hours she had resolved, not only to attend church as usual, on the following day, but also to return the troublesome cause of her disquietude without allowing herself so much as a glance between its covers. But things appear different in the broad daylight from what they do in the unceasing hours of the night, and so when morning came she was as eager to follow the fortunes of Crusoe as she had been the previous day. In spite of her heavy eyes and pale cheeks, so rigidly did Capt. Poundmaster maintain that every member of his household should occupy their accustomed places in the sanctuary, Nancy half expected at any minute to be summoned from the bed to prepare for church; and it was not until she saw Speckled Jinny cantering down the driveway, bearing her father, with her grandmother on a pillion behind him, that she dared breathe freely.

Washington had made some changes in the line of march, of which Capt. Poundmaster, who lived in a sparsely settled portion of the country, had not been informed, and he had ridden away without the slightest suspicion of the close proximity of the British army.

"I wish it wasn't Sabba' day," mused Nancy after she had made her simple toilet and cautiously removed Robinson Crusoe from its downy hiding place. "If it is so wicked to read a novel on a week day, what a dreadful sin," she added, with a slight shudder, "it must be to read one on the Lord's day!" But, notwithstanding her scruples, she soon summoned the courage to resume the fascinating chapter from which she had been so abruptly called on the previous day.

She was greatly amused at the description of the man Friday's antics upon meeting with his long-lost father, and her nervous apprehensions were rapidly wearing away when her attention was suddenly arrested by the sound of heavy footsteps on the front porch. Immediately the door was swung violently open, while above the sound of tramping feet in the adjoining room arose the jargon of a strange language.

"The Hessians!" she gasped, with blanching cheeks; and at that moment three powerfully built, bearded soldiers burst into the kitchen.

"Something eat!" abruptly demanded the foremost of the party, with an impudent stare which was accompanied by a gesture intended to represent the process of taking food.

Fairly quaking with fear Nancy led the way to the cupboard, and opening the door revealed a tempting row of apple and pumpkin pies, besides a heaping pan of doughnuts which she herself had fried the day before. With an air akin to disgust the men muttered something which sounded to Nancy like "nikt desus," while the leader, pointing to the cooking utensils suspended over the fireplace, contrived to make her understand that he expected her to prepare them a warm dinner.

Realizing her helplessness, for in that church-going neighborhood there probably was not a single able-bodied person nearer than the "meeting house," four miles away, the terrified girl meekly proceeded to comply with the demand. A brief conversation ensued between the marauders, and then two of the men started upon an exploring expedition to the cellar, while Nancy's self-appointed custodian followed her everywhere. Under the surveillance of this greedy Hessian she was compelled to cut nearly a whole fitch of bacon into slices; and while thus engaged she could hear the men moving about below, lifting the covers from barrels and jars, and smacking their lips over the preserves which were her grandmother's pride. For the first time in his domestic history, Capt. Poundmaster's unwritten code: "No cooking on these premises Sabba' day," was infringed upon; and there was no telling to what desperate measures he might have been driven if his olfactory nerves had been greeted with the odors of frying bacon and boiling cabbage which presently proceeded from the kitchen.

The appetites of these rapacious foreigners were not in the least diminished by the fact that Nancy prudently served the dinner on pewter plates, placed on the bare kitchen table; for it was not until they had devoured everything which she had prepared (besides appropriating the contents of the cupboard) that their hunger showed any signs of abatement.

When, finally, the dinner was over,

the men lawlessly ascended the staircase, and Nancy, under the jealous guardianship of her heartless keeper, could hear them rummaging through the chests and clothes-presses, while she made a pretence of clearing the table and washing the dishes. But when they came down with their arms full of bed-linen and a pile of her dead mother's flowered damask tablecloths, her self-possession wholly forsook her, and she screamed for help at the top of her voice. Instantly, at the command of her persecutor, one of the men dropped his booty and hastened to the barn, whence he soon returned with a stout rope. Securely fastening one end of it to a huge iron hook which projected from the ceiling, the cruel Hessian proceeded to bind her hands behind her. Then, with a sardonic grin, drew her grandmother's checked apron from a wooden peg close by and tightly fastened it over her mouth.

While he was thus engaged, the men were busily employed in cramming their knapsacks with the precious linen and other valuables which they had brought from the chamber. The party then withdrew to the cellar, from which they emerged with apples and other things that they fancied. Then, hastily gathering up their spoils, and not omitting to fling a taunting farewell to poor Nancy, they took their departure.

The heart of the wretched girl sank within her, when, on making a frantic effort to extricate herself, her eyes chanced to fall upon the forgotten book, which one of the soldiers had contemptuously thrown upon the floor. There it lay, directly in front of her; to her excited vision, the most conspicuous object in the room! Her father would be sure to notice it, and then would know all. The fact that she was half-stuffed, and that the cords were cutting deep ridges into her wrists, seemed to her as nothing in comparison to his stern reproaches. Oh, for a single minute of freedom in which to hide away that silent witness of her duplicity and disobedience! Again and again she strained every nerve to disengage herself, but in vain. How "lazy-looking" seemed the hours which intervened before sundown! And yet to her they must terminate in disaster and disgrace.

When about three-quarters of a mile from home, on his return from church that afternoon, Capt. Poundmaster, finding that his lame leg was becoming stiff with the cold, decided to walk the remainder of the way. He accordingly dismounted, and the mare, quickening her pace, as horses are wont to do when approaching home, soon bore the old lady out of sight. She had turned a bend in the road, when two British soldiers stepped out of the woods, and, seizing the bride, commanded her to dismount. Attempting no resistance, and apparently about to comply with their request, Mrs. Poundmaster mildly begged the "young masters" to always call the boor beast by her name: "Speckled Jinny." At that moment the soldiers unsuspectingly let go the bride, whereupon the old lady spurred up the horse, and galloped off, to the utter amazement of the red-coats. Not many minutes afterwards Nancy's heart gave a sudden bound when the back-door was forcibly thrown open, and her grandmother, with a flushed face, and panting for breath, appeared, leading Speckled Jinny straight into the kitchen, barely remarking, as she urged the horse into the parlor: "Poor little goll! you are in trouble, to be sure, but you are alive; and them rascals sha'n't have Speckled Jinny. There, they are a-comin' this minute," she added, excitedly; and, slamming the door, she hurried the animal into the spare bedroom. The old lady had scarcely ceased speaking, when one of the men peered curiously in at the kitchen window, while the other cautiously thrust his head in at the door; but after paying a visit to the barn, and failing to find the object of their search, they prudently hurried away. When, a few minutes later, Capt. Poundmaster saw two men in uniform hurrying across the fields, he immediately took the alarm, and hastened home as rapidly as his lame leg would permit.

Poor Nancy! To the utmost she was doomed to expiate her fault in having entered upon "ways crooked and indirect." Mrs. Poundmaster had not yet ventured from her hiding-place; and the captain, upon reaching the kitchen, with an expression of tenderness on his rugged face wholly unused to him, hastened to Nancy's relief. But in crossing the floor he stumbled over the ill-fated volume!

There was a value attached to books in those days that would's arcey admit of their lying carelessly about on the floor without attracting attention; and, in spite of his daughter's sad plight, he involuntarily stooped and picked up the volume. An expression of surprise overspread his countenance as he glanced at the title page, and the truth flashed across his mind; but he gently released her without a word.

After Nancy had gone to bed that night, he told his mother that he kept thinking all the time of the Scriptural passage: "Be sure your sin will find you out." "But," he added, "she looked so kind o' pitiful, I couldn't muster the courage to remind her of it."

"Glad you couldn't!" responded the old lady, as she adjusted her knitting sheath, for she always resumed her week day labors after sundown on "Sabba' day." "The little gell has learned a lesson," she went on, as her needles began to fly, "that'll do her more good than all the texts and sermons in the world."

In spite of the shock and strain of the previous day Nancy was quite "chipper" on Monday, but she never afterwards manifested the slightest curiosity concerning the fate of Crusoe, and always seemed uneasy whenever the book was mentioned in her presence.

For a few days she was housed as few horses have been, for she occupied the spare chamber till her master organized a large force to pursue the detested Hessians far from the home where Nancy prepared the memorable "Sabba' Day Dinner."—Lucy Belden Bryant, in Demorest's Magazine.

ODD ENTERTAINMENTS.

Some of the Singular Sights Which Greet World's Fair Visitors.

International Boat and Swimming Races, Processions and Exercises—A Curious Mingling of Many Strange Races of People.

(Special Chicago Correspondence.)



VERY taking feature of the daily programme at the world's fair of late has been the boating and swimming matches between the different races of the Plaisance. To provide some diversion for visitors who had seen the sights and whose interest in the exhibits was flagging the management contrived these meetings between the people of all nations in tests of aquatic skill; and that their efforts have been appreciated has been satisfactorily demonstrated by the large and eager crowds which have been present at these unique entertainments. Such bouts were hardly ever before witnessed as have taken place in the lagoon of the White City since the novel idea was first introduced, a few days ago. There have been entered in these remarkable contests representatives of almost every race under the sun, excepting the Chinese. John is not a lover of notoriety and prefers the retirement of his own quiet quarters and the seductive fumes of his peculiar pipe to the noise and excitement of a public gathering. Besides he is not much given to sports, beyond an occasional hand at his favorite fan-tan, bung-loo or some other game of chance which does not call for much physical exertion.



STRENGTH OF CAIRO.

The course followed in the canoe and swimming races is through the court of honor before the Administration building and north to the wooded island, and while the races are going on the piers and bridges along the line are a solid mass of people.

Prizes ranging in value according to the difficulty of the feat to be performed are awarded to the successful competitor in each bout, and it is highly amusing to witness the efforts of the different nationalities to carry off the prize. Each representative has a following of his countrymen who urge him to his utmost exertion by encouraging



PEOPLE OF CAIRO.

shouts in their native tongues. This raises a perfect babel at times, and to the American observer of timorous tendencies there seems to be imminent danger of bloodshed, so demonstrative do the participants in the turmoil become. The contests are amicably settled, however, and the victorious party departs in high glee, leaving the defeated ones to retire gloomily to their quarters.

The occasional parades of the nations are great attractions. The people of the Plaisance all turn out in gala attire and with them take their musical instruments and processional paraphernalia, of which they appear to be very proud. On these occasions there is usually a large representation from Buffalo Bill's Wild West show, just outside the fair grounds, which is considerable of a world's fair itself, the cow-

boys and Indians from the borderlands fittingly typifying the American in his original state and adding greatly to the character and picturesqueness of the carcade.

In these picturesque processions the children of the desert on their camels are quite prominent. There is a group of Egyptians from the streets of Cairo that cuts quite a figure with its donkeys, camels and a performing monkey of prodigious size. The wild people from Dahomey, South Africa, also are a drawing card, carrying out as they do the manners of their native jungles, which for picturesque savagery surpass anything to be seen at the fair.



A FEATURE OF THE PARADE.

Within the last few days several fete days have been enjoyably celebrated. Several of the states have held their days, as have also the negroes, the grocers and butchers and several benevolent associations. On these occasions the crowd attains to mammoth proportions and the grounds present a holiday appearance. Each fete day is marked by some special order of exercises, and the members of the association or fraternity so honored lay aside all business cares and flock to the fair grounds for a day of general jollity and

CHINESE AND THE PHONOGRAPH.

They Start In With the Idea That It Contains a Cannon Firecracker.

Did you ever see a Chinaman try a phonograph? No? Then you have missed one of the best things this world has to offer.

At the beginning the Chinaman hasn't an all-abiding confidence in the phonograph. His experience in this country hasn't been such as to give him any too much confidence in anything that has the slightest appearance of mystery about it. He tries it, if he can be induced to try it at all, with the air of a man who thinks that it is all a put up job and that the instrument contains a cannon firecracker that will explode at the proper moment and wreck one side of his face.

At least that seemed to be the idea of a Chinaman who tried one of the phonographs on the Midway Plaisance at the world's fair.

He waited until he had seen some Americans try it before he could be induced to go near it and even then he had grave doubts. He had a firm grip on the ear pieces as he put them in his ears, preparing to yank them out promptly if anything exploded. There was a solemn expression on his face, too, as if he was preparing to attend his own funeral.

Then he got the strains of "Papa Won't Buy Me a Bow-Wow," or something similar, and he grinned. His eyes stuck out and the proportions of the grin increased. He began nodding his head and shuffling his feet.

His companions seemed to think he was going crazy. They all began talking at him at once. The head kept going in time to the music as if it were set on a pivot, and the play of his features was a whole show in itself.

When the air was finished there was an animated discussion among all the Chinamen in the party, and then each in turn tried it, each showing the same lack of confidence in the beginning that the first had.

Then they moved to another phonograph and got a new tune. The last seen of them they were moving steadily down the Plaisance expending their cash in trying all the phonographs they came to.—Chicago Tribune.

ORIENTALS AT THE FAIR.

Babies from Far-Off Lands Who Add to the Interest of the Exhibits.

Among the young people who are visiting the Columbian exposition this summer are a Japanese baby, three Chinese boys of from two to six years, a pickaninny from Dahomey, a dancing Soudanese baby, a little Bedouin girl who dances in the Arab encampment, a pappoose or two in the Indian village, and a half-dozen Egyptian boys who belabor the tiny gray donkeys in the Cairo street. These boys and girls do not visit the fair to see the curious things in the wonderful white buildings, but to be a part of the show. They are there to be looked at, not to look, and they are among the most interesting of all the exhibits.

The black baby lives in the Dahomey village, which is supposed to look as if it had been picked up in Africa and set down in Chicago. In some respects it certainly does resemble the hot country about which Mr. Glave has told us during the past year. The ground is sandy enough and the sunshine hot enough for Sahara, and the reed-thatched huts which line the high board fence surrounding the village are uncomfortable enough in appearance to satisfy the most enthusiastic explorer. In the middle of the village is a larger hut, open at the sides and covered with thatch, and in this hut the dwellers of the Dahomey village dance the war dance of their native country every hour or two for the entertainment of the white people who stroll in to see them. All of these men and women are hideous in their gay calico clothing, with strings of teeth and strange-looking bits of stone and metal hanging about their necks and dangling from their arms and ears. But the pickaninny is as cunning as most other babies are. When I saw him he was sitting in a puddle of dirty water with no clothing on to get soiled, watching his mother and older brother scouring two or three brass and silver rings with a bit of rag and a handful of sand. The little fellow wanted the rings to play with, and when he found that he could not have them he set up a howl that sounded very much like a white boy of two years crying because he could not have a porcelain clock or a circus wagon to play with.—Harper's Young People.

WOMEN AT THE FAIR.

Showing by the Representatives of Israel's Side of the Case.

At the Columbian fair half the clerical and other writing work has been done by women. Half of the exhibits are managed by women or consist of women. The clerks are mostly filled by women, and there are twenty-five thousand stenographers, typewriters and press women. Women have put the finishing touches on the buildings in frescoes and statuary and suggested the comfortable seats, resting rooms, nurseries for children and other essentials for the comfort of sightseers. One woman has a mending booth, where she sews on buttons and repairs rents and rips. Another woman has a collection of simple remedies for minor ills to the suffering. Still another keeps an "information booth," and she will tell you where to find a cheap luncheon or check your satchel while you eat it. And all along the line between the most pretensions and most simple feminine extremes woman's work and suggestion and influence are everywhere. In 1492 a woman helped Columbus to discover a continent, whereas four hundred years later woman should discover herself.—Troy Times.

A BEAUTIFUL handkerchief, which was made for Queen Marie Antoinette is on exhibition at the Woman's building at the world's fair. It is of the finest lawn, and a beautiful design of a hunting scene was embroidered upon it by skilled workwomen, who employed a microscope in doing the work, and two of them lost their eyesight while finishing it for the young queen.

THE NEW NORTH.

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LOCAL TIME TABLE.

MILWAUKEE, LAKE SHORE & WESTERN.
NORTH BOUND

No. 1—Passenger arrives.....11:50 P. M.
No. 2—Limited.....12:10 P. M.
No. 3—Accommodation.....12:30 P. M.
No. 4—Accommodation.....12:50 P. M.
No. 5—Accommodation.....1:10 P. M.
No. 6—Passenger arrives.....1:30 P. M.

SOUTH BOUND
No. 10—Accommodation.....1:30 P. M.
No. 11—Accommodation.....1:50 P. M.
No. 12—Limited.....2:10 P. M.
No. 13—Accommodation.....2:30 P. M.
No. 14—Passenger arrives.....2:50 P. M.
No. 15—Passenger arrives.....3:10 P. M.

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No. 2—Depart.....1:22 A. M.
No. 4—Depart.....6:25 P. M.

TRAINS WEST

No. 7—Depart.....1:48 A. M.
No. 8—Depart.....7:30 P. M.

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AN INCIDENT IN REAL LIFE.

Showing How Unpleasant People Can Make
Themselves by Their Talk.

I stepped upon a Broadway car at the
lower end of Broadway and rode in it
along that fast-changing highway as far
as Nineteenth street. At the corner of
Chambers street and Broadway a man
of perhaps 40 and a woman not more
than 25, both carrying a huge portmanteau,
a collection of wraps, two umbrellas
and a cane, she leading by the hand a
3-year-old baby, joined the partially
crowded patronage already seated. A
cloud of dissatisfaction rested upon the
brow of the man. The frown of an already
horn rumpus fast unfolding into
fruitage made forbidding and ugly the
comely countenance of the woman. Her
nervous disposition made itself known
to every one in the car and particularly
to the little boy as she yanked the child
by the arm into the seat beside her. After
a moment's silence the woman said,
"You might have known how it would be,"
to which he responded, "Well, I
might have known, but I didn't, so shut up!"

Another passenger entered the car at
that moment and stumbled over the portmanteau.

"Hing that bag!" said the man.
"If I were you, I would keep my eyes
for home," said the woman, and so
on and on and on.

The ensuing half hour was passed by
these two in a strain which would have
done credit to the most pronounced hag
in the dullest quarters of a third rate
fish market. The little boy, thank heaven,
went fast asleep. Much of the conversation between the two was inaudible
save to the three or four people in immediate contact with them, but every once
in awhile the shrill voice of the female
bird soared into upper attitudes of defiance,
making discordant the entire atmosphere
and attracting the attention
of nearly a score of people. They got
out at the corner of Fourteenth street
and Broadway and entered a cafe—no
sullen, ejaculatory and profane; she
keyed up to G in all defiant, shrewish,
chock full of scold.

Well, what of it? It is not such a very
uncommon thing for man and wife—for
lovers even, for daily intercourse—to
quarrel and to vent serpentine hisses
from the murky members that wag with
curious motion as they distill poison
from bitter and jaundiced hearts. It is
not so uncommon, I admit, but isn't it
always suggestive? I thought as I looked
at the man, with a good, square, clean
forehead, well marked brows, a clear
skin and an air of self poise, that he was
hardly doing himself justice. Save that
his hands were rude and rough and that
his boots were country made, that his
portmanteau was considerably older
than the ordinary hill and that his umbrella
looked as though it might have
been utilized by Mrs. Noah when she
came from the ark, he was a man of the
world in appearance.

And the woman had a pretty face.
Her hair was parted in the middle, as
women's hair should be, and revealed in
its old fashioned brushing a tiny ear, not
so small as to indicate utter selfishness,
but, on the other hand, not so large as to
rival a genuine Saddle Rock bower in its
vulgarity. Her eyes were brown, soft
at that; her teeth were regular and
clean; her dress was neat, her hands and
feet well clad, and an occasional pat
upon the boy's shoulder as he lay nestling
against her, fast asleep, indicated the
feminine nature, the affectionate tenderness
of the mother.

Listening under the circumstances was
not rudeness. It was compulsory. I sat
next the boy. Some of his banana skin
ornaments my coat sleeve until this moment.
As he lay snuggled up I noticed
the copper nails in the bottom of his shoe
and the copper too upon the same. The
group was easily and perfectly within
my vision. As word after word fell red-hot
I thought: How odd this all would
have sounded in that shell-like car five
years ago. How strange it would have
seemed to the lover had he heard it or
had it been suggested to him that ever
it could be possible for him to hear such
language from such lips.—Howard in
New York Recorder.

Reclaiming Old Rubber.

Crude rubber is worth from 40 to 75
cents per pound, and yet a pound of hose
or packing costs very much less. This
would be hardly practical if it were not
for the advances that have been made in
the art of reclaiming or recovering rubber,
which can be done at the total cost
of about 3 cents per pound. There are
several large factories in the country devoted
solely to this purpose, and a great
many manufacturers do recovering on a
small scale at the seat of the production
of new goods.

These old goods are placed in large
tanks at the place of reclaiming. A solution
of muriatic or sulphuric acid and water
is poured upon the waste, and the whole
set to boiling by a system of steam
pipes passing through the tank. After
10 or 12 hours' boiling the cotton fiber,
which is found in all rubber manufac-
tures and which is the serious drawback
in the reclaiming process, disintegrates
and falls into powder, and there is no
difficulty then in the use of the waste.—
New York Telegram.

Leigh Hunt's Breakfast Bouquets.

Leigh Hunt, that early day aesthete,
declared breakfast to be the meal of all
others when the poetic influence of a
table posy was most to be desired. He
would bring in a few clover heads or
sprigs of grass culled from beneath the
protecting bars of a park railing or city
square if he could find nothing more
beautiful, and with these to look at his
fancy took him roaming out into bound-
less green fields and pastures new.—
Chicago Tribune.

How Trees Grow.

The last annual circle of wood leaves
an accumulation of living cells upon its
surface, and toward midsummer these
cells produce an abundance of new ones
until the aggregate is sufficient to form
a new annual layer. This process on
common trees requires about six weeks.
—Exchange.

Queer Tastes In Eating.

In a popular restaurant the other day
at lunch I took up what I supposed was
a saltbox to sprinkle my roast beef and
was startled by the sudden exclamation
of the waiter, "That's sugar." This led
to a conversation in which the waiter
said that in an establishment where he
had been employed an old gentleman
came in regularly at least three times a
week and ordered a sirloin steak well
broiled, upon which he always poured a
liberal portion of New Orleans molasses.
Another waiter said that on one occasion
a young man had ordered powdered
sugar and two dozen oysters and that
he had liberally sprinkled the sugar on
the oysters before he ate them. A com-
panion accompanied him and watched
the performance, and the waiter said he
believed it was the result of a bet. I
myself recall a lad who attended board-
ing school with me, and who invariably
put powdered sugar on his soft boiled
eggs.—New York Press.

Money To Wall Street.

New Yorkers are noted for being
scramblers after money. But they are
just as remarkable for the risks they
take with it when they get it. A man
went through Wall street to the ferry
one day last week with \$300,000 in the
pocket of his overcoat. He had an umbrella
in one hand and a cigar between
the fingers of the other. It would not
have required an expert pickpocket to
relieve him of his wealth. Yesterday a
man was sent to a banking house to deposit
a certified check for \$65,000. He went along
swinging it in his hand. In front of the
bank he stopped and tried to balance the
check on the end of his nose. No one
would have believed that what he had
was anything but a worthless scrap of
paper.—New York Times.

A Singular Accident.

A cyclist was riding on an old-fashioned,
ordinary machine, the wooden
handles of which were missing, leaving
the iron spikes exposed. He dismounted,
but in starting the machine he missed
the pedal, and the bicycle falling he
fell on top of it, and one of the handle
spikes entering his left breast and pen-
etrating right through to the heart, came
out at his back just under the shoulder
blade. He died soon after being taken
to the hospital.—Whole Family.

Popular National Songs.

We have a number of songs that seem
to lay about equal claims to distinction
as national songs. "Star Spangled Banner,"
"America" and "Columbia" are
three of the first class. Then comes
"Yankee Doodle," which is unquestionably
the song and true representative of
New England, while "Dixie" has just as
firm a hold upon the hearts of the south-
erners.—Chicago News-Record.

Only One Time More.

He—I've asked you three times to
marry me. How many more times do
you want me to ask you?
She (tenderly)—Only once, and let that
once be 50 years hence.—Detroit Free
Press.

An Awful Possibility.

It is a great deal more sensible to
travel comfortably than to throw away
money for nothing. I would prefer to
have a cabin to myself, even if I had to
travel on a second class ship. I do not
see why I should have a stranger in my
room. It is a dreadful lottery, and he
is apt to have very unpleasant habits. Im-
agine this in a close, stuffy atmosphere,
filled already with the odors of the ship
and the stench of the machinery. You
cannot ask a man for a guarantee of his
position. He is apt to belong to the middle
class, and think how perfectly horri-
ble it would be to inhabit a room with a
being who has very uncertain notions
about the complete change of linen every
day and whose rule of cleanliness has
been a tub once a week, on Saturday
night.

And then, even if cleanly, he might
not wear the right kind of underclothes,
and he might persist in sleeping in night
robes instead of pajamas, and he might
do a hundred other dreadful things.
Think of watching such a creature dress
—it would be an awful fascination with
me—and find that he changed his collar
and his cuffs and not his shirt, which,
still glazed and shiny from the manipu-
lations of a Chinaman, would have its
dirt spotted bosom concealed by a made
up scarf with—it is too horrible to think
of.—Cor. Vogue.

A Foreable Way of Putting It.

A nautical term comes with a kind of
a shock in art criticism, but there was a
certain pertinency in the remark of the
good mayor of Gloucester, Mass., who
said, speaking of the picture of a prede-
cessor in his office, that it was a pretty
good likeness, but with a man of his
style of features a profile view would
never be as effective as though it were
taken a little more "head on."—New
York Times.

Letter List.

RHINELANDER, WIS., Sept. 14, 1893.
Bornson, Ben Bales, Fred
Dunn, Will Clarkson, Alfred
Curver, Nat C. Carr, John
Dunn, Mrs. Ed Eschmeyer, John
Ekland, J. W. Gilkey, Win
Goodwin, Chas. Johnson, Andrew
Larsen, James Pillion, Mrs. Amanda
Steen, Andrew Tuttle, E. E. (2)
Winheim, J. Wozniak, Frank

When calling for the above please
say "advertised."

D. S. JOHNSON, P. M.

Foreclosure Sale.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to
a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and en-
tered in the Circuit Court for Oneida County,
Wisconsin, on the 21st day of September, 1892, in
an action wherein James W. McCormick is plain-
tiff, and Rosanna Atkins is defendant, the fol-
lowing premises are hereby offered for sale, to-
wiz: The front door of the First National
Bank in the Village of Rhinelander, in said
county, of Wisconsin, situate in the foreman-
ent of said day, after the sale of said premises
to the highest bidder, the sum of \$100.00, to-
wiz: The Village of Rhinelander, in said
county, of Wisconsin, for the purpose of satisfy-
ing said judgment with costs of sale.
Dated at Rhinelander, Wis., Sept. 14, 1893.

SEP 14-7-93

EDWARD H. HARRIS,
Sheriff of Oneida Co.

HILL'S

Double Chloride of Gold Tablets

REMEMBER WE GUARANTEE A CURE
and invite the most
careful investigation as to our responsibility
and the merits of our Tablets.

READ OUR TESTIMONIALS
Will completely destroy the desire for TOBACCO in from 3 to 5 days. Perfectly harm-
less, causes no sickness, and may be given in a cup of tea or coffee without the knowl-
edge of the patient, who will voluntarily stop smoking or chewing in a few days.
BROKENNESS AND MORPHINE HABIT
entirely cured by the use of our SPECIAL FORMULA GOLD CURE TABLETS.
During treatment patients are allowed the free use of Liquor or Mor-
phine until such times as they shall voluntarily give them up.
We send particulars and pamphlets of testimonials free, and shall
be glad to place sufferers from any of these habits in communica-
tion with persons who have been cured by the use of our TABLETS.
HILL'S TABLETS are for sale by all FIRST-CLASS
druggists at \$1.00 per package.
If your druggist does not keep them, enclose us \$1.00
and we will send you, by return mail, a package of our
Tablets.
Write your name and address plainly, and state
whether your Tablets are for Tobacco, Morphine or
Liquor Habit.
DO NOT BE DECEIVED into purchasing
any of the various nostrums that are being
offered for sale. Ask for HILL'S
TABLETS and take no other.
Manufactured only by
—THE—
OHIO CHEMICAL CO.,
51, 53 & 55 Opera Block, LIMA, OHIO.
PARTICULARS
FREE.

A FEW
Testimonials
from persons
who have been
cured by the use of
Hill's Tablets.

THE OHIO CHEMICAL CO.
DEAR SIR:—I have been using your
cure for tobacco habit, and found it would
do what you claim for it. I used ten cen-
tims of the strongest chewing tobacco a day,
and from one to five cigars, or I would smoke
from ten to forty pipes of tobacco. I have chewed
and smoked for twenty-five years, and two packages
of your Tablets cured me so I have no desire for it.
L. M. JAYLORD, Lisle, Mo.

DEAR FERRY, N. Y.
THE OHIO CHEMICAL CO.—GENTLEMEN:—Some time ago I sent
for \$1.00 worth of your Tablets for Tobacco Habit. I received
them all right and, although I was both a heavy smoker and chewer,
they did the work in less than three days. I am cured.
Truly yours, MATTHEW JOHNSON, P. O. Box 45,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

PITTSBURGH, PA.
THE OHIO CHEMICAL CO.—GENTLEMEN:—It gives me pleasure to speak a
word of praise for your Tablets. My son was strongly addicted to the use of
liquor, and through a friend, I was led to try your Tablets. He was a constant
drinker, but after using your Tablets but three days he quit drinking,
and will not touch liquor of any kind. I have waited four months before writing
you, in order to know the cure was permanent. Yours truly,
MRS. HELEN MORRISON.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.
I have used morphine, hypodermically, for seven years, and have been cured by the use of
two packages of your Tablets, and without any effort on my part.
Address all Orders to
THE OHIO CHEMICAL CO.,
51, 53 and 55 Opera Block, LIMA, OHIO.

RESPONSIBLE
AGENTS WANTED
(In writing please mention this paper.)

IN PROBATE, ONEIDA COUNTY COURT.
Notice is hereby given that at a general term
of the county court to be held in and for said
county at the office of the county judge in
Rhinelander, in said county on the 24th day of
September, 1893, at 10 o'clock A. M., the follow-
ing matter will be heard and considered:
The petition of Samuel G. Tuttle to be ap-
pointed administrator of the estate of George W.
Smith, deceased. JAS. W. MCCORMICK,
County Judge.

IN PROBATE, ONEIDA COUNTY COURT.
Notice is hereby given that at a general term
of the county court to be held in and for said
county at the office of the county judge in
Rhinelander, in said county on the 24th day of
September, 1893, at 10 o'clock A. M., the follow-
ing matter will be heard and considered:
The petition of Samuel G. Tuttle to be ap-
pointed administrator of the estate of George W.
Smith, deceased. JAS. W. MCCORMICK, Co. Judge.
Aug 10-14-93

STATE OF WISCONSIN, COUNTY COURT FOR
ONEIDA COUNTY.
In the matter of the Estate of August Carlson,
deceased.—IN PROBATE:
Notice is hereby given that the claims and
demands of all persons against August Carlson
deceased, late of the village of Rhinelander, in
said county of Oneida, will be received, exam-
ined and adjusted by the county court of
Oneida county, at the special term of said
court, to be held at the county judge's office in
the village of Rhinelander, in and for said
county, on the 24th day of February and on the
24th day of February A. D. 1894.
Also that six months from and after the 1st
day of August A. D. 1893, is the time limited
for creditors of said August Carlson deceased, to
present their claims to said court for examina-
tion and allowance.
Dated August 8th, 1893.
By Order of the Court,
JAS. W. MCCORMICK,
County Judge.

IN PROBATE, ONEIDA COUNTY COURT.
Notice is hereby given that at a special
term of the county court to be held in and for
said county at the probate office in Rhineland-
er, in said county, on the 24th day of
August, 1893, at 10 o'clock A. M., the follow-
ing matter will be heard and considered:
The application of Thomas Stearns to be
appointed administrator of the estate of Rosa Smith,
deceased.
Dated August 2, 1893.
JAS. W. MCCORMICK, County Judge.
Aug 3-11-93

STATE OF WISCONSIN, COUNTY COURT FOR
ONEIDA COUNTY.
In the matter of the estate of } In Probate.
Rosa Smith, deceased. }
Notice is hereby given that the claims and
demands of all persons against Rosa Smith de-
ceased, late of Rhinelander in said county, will
be received, examined and adjusted by the
County Court of Oneida county, at the regular
term of said court, to be held at the Probate
office in the village of Rhinelander, in and for
said county, on the 1st Tuesday of March A. D.
1894. Also that six months from and after the
24th day of August A. D. 1893, is the time limited
for creditors of said Rosa Smith deceased, to
present their claims to said court for examina-
tion and allowance.
Dated August 24th, 1893.
By order of the Court,
JAS. W. MCCORMICK,
County Judge.

STATE OF WISCONSIN,
Circuit Court, Oneida County,
Phillimon McBurney, Plaintiff,
vs.
Robert McBurney, Defendant.
The State of Wisconsin to the said Defendant
and:
You are hereby summoned to appear within
twenty days after service of this summons
exclusive of the day of service, and defend the
above entitled action in the court aforesaid;
and in case of your failure so to do, judgment
will be rendered against you according to the
demand of the complaint, which is filed in the
office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Oneida
County, Wis.

D. L. EAT & WALKER,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
P. O. Address, Rhinelander, Oneida Co.,
Wisconsin.
Aug 24-Sept 7

W. D. HARRIGAN
—DEALER IN—
Brick, Lime, Hair, Sand,
Adamant, Fire Clay and Brick
Cements of all kinds, Hard and Soft Coal, Wood
etc. Orders by mail promptly attended.
Office in Harrigan's Block.

F. A. HILDEBRAND,
FURNITURE.
My Stock is Complete and my Prices
Reasonable. Your Patronage
is solicited.
An expert embalmer and funeral director
in readiness at all times.
Call before purchasing.
RHINELANDER, - WIS.

MERCHANTS STATE
BANK.
Capital, \$50,000.
Earned Surplus, \$10,000.
Interest paid on time deposits

SLIMMER'S
NEW
Clothing...
... House.

With Gent's Furnishing Goods
Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.

GOLDEN EAGLE
BARBER SHOP.
Fuller House Block.
J. H. LEWIS, Proprietor.

All work in the tonsorial line done
satisfactorily.
Ladies' Hair Dressing a Specialty.

Real Estate Loan and Insurance.
Exchange.

I have over 300 of the most desirable Residence Lots in
Rhinelander for sale, ranging in price from \$100 to \$500 each
Also many of the Finest Business Sites.
Time given purchasers who intend building.
Sole agent for all property of M. L. S. & W. R'y Co,
Brown Brothers, S. H. Alban and others.

... LOANS ...
I can place any amount of money on improved Real Estate
at 40 per cent. of its value, on from 1 to 5 years time, netting
from 8 to 10 per cent. interest per annum.

INSURANCE
I represent several of the Heaviest and most liberal and
reliable Insurance Companies doing business in the world
and make a specialty of writing Fire Insurance at Equitable
Rates.

ABSTRACT
The only Abstracts of Oneida County Lands. Two Com-
plete Sets.

PAUL BROWNE

ED. ROGERS,
Horseshoer!

Will attend to all work entrusted
to me in a satisfactory
manner.

I ALSO SHOE CATTLE.
Shop next to Giant Sleigh Works.

Wm. SHUMANN,
—Proprietor of—
Union Market.

Fresh, Salt and Smoked Meats at
Reasonable Prices. Manufacturers of
SHUMANN'S
FAMOUS SAUSAGES.

The Best in the City. Try It.
Mason St., Rhinelander.

J. Weisen's
Provision Depot!
Is always stocked with seasonable goods. The
finest butter, eggs and everything usual-
found in a provision store. Potatoes
at wholesale or retail. Give us a
call. Brown street.

Don't Forget the Place